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OBSERVATIONS



HE time is now come in which every *Englishman* expects to be informed of the national affairs, and in which he has a right to have that expectation gratified.

For whatever may be urged by ministers, or those whom vanity or interest make the followers of ministers, concerning the necessity of confidence in our governors, and the presumption of prying with profane eyes into the recesses of policy, it is evident, that this reverence can be claimed only by counsels yet unexecuted, and projects suspended in deliberation. But when a design has ended in miscarriage or success, when every eye and every ear is witness to general discontent, or general satisfaction, it is then a proper time to disintangle confusion and illustrate obscurity, to shew by what causes every event was produced, and in what effects it is likely to terminate: to lay down with distinct particularity what rumour always huddles in general exclamations, or perplexes by undigested narratives; to shew whence happiness or calamity is derived, and whence it may be expected, and honestly to lay before the people what inquiry can gather of the past, and conjecture can estimate of the future.

The general subject of the present war is sufficiently known. It is allowed on both sides, that hostilities began in *America*, and that the *French* and *English* quarrelled about the boundaries of their

on the present State of Affairs.

settlements, about grounds and rivers to which, I am afraid, neither can shew any other right than that of power, and which neither can occupy but by usurpation, and the dispossession of the natural lords and original inhabitants. Such is the contest that no honest man can heartily wish success to either party.

It may indeed be alleged, that the Indians have granted large tracts of land both to one and to the other; but these grants can add little to the validity of our titles, till it be experienced how they were obtained: for if they were extorted by violence, or induced by fraud; by threats, which the miseries of other nations had shewn not to be vain, or by promises of which no performance was ever intended, what are they but new modes of usurpation, but new instances of cruelty and treachery?

And indeed what but false hope, or resistless terror can prevail upon a weaker nation to invite a stronger into their country, to give their lands to strangers whom no affinity of manners, or similitude of opinion can be said to recommend, to permit them to build towns from which the natives are excluded, to raise fortresses by which they are intimidated, to settle themselves with such strength, that they cannot afterwards be expelled, but are for ever to remain the masters of the original inhabitants, the dictators of their conduct, and the arbiters of their fate?

When we see men acting thus against the precepts of reason, and the instincts

of nature, we cannot hesitate to determine, that by some means or other they were debarred from choice; that they were lured or frightened into compliance; that they either granted only what they found impossible to keep, or expected advantages upon the faith of their new inmates, which there was no purpose to confer upon them. It cannot be said, that the Indians originally invited us to their coasts; we went uncalled and unexpected to nations who had no imagination that the earth contained any inhabitants so distant and so different from themselves. We astonished them with our ships, with our arms, and with our general superiority. They yielded to us as to beings of another and higher race, sent among them from some unknown regions, with power which naked Indians could not resist, and which they were therefore, by every act of humility, to propitiate, that they, who could so easily destroy, might be induced to spare.

To this influence, and to this only, are to be attributed all the cessions and submissions of the Indian princes, if indeed any such cessions were ever made, of which we have no witness but those who claim from them, and there is no great malignity in suspecting, that those who have robbed have also lied.

Some colonies indeed have been established more peaceably than others. The utmost extremity of wrong has not always been practised; but those that have settled in the new world on the fairest terms, have no other merit than that of a scrivener who ruins in silence over a plunderer that seizes by force; all have taken what had other owners, and all have had recourse to arms, rather than quit the prey on which they had fastened.

The *American* dispute between the *French* and us is therefore only the quarrel of two robbers for the spoils of a passenger, but as robbers have terms of confederacy, which they are obliged to observe as members of the gang, so the *English* and *French* may have relative rights, and do injustice to each other, while both are injuring the Indians. And such, indeed, is the present contest: they have parted the northern continent of *America* between them, and are now disputing about their boundaries, and each is endeavouring the destruction of the other by the help of the Indians, whose interest it is that both should be destroyed.

Both nations clamour with great vehemence about infraction of limits, violation of treaties, open usurpation, insidious artifices, and breach of faith. The *English* rail at the perfidious *French*, and the *French* at the encroaching *English*; they quote treaties on each side, charge each other with aspiring to universal monarchy, and complain on either part of the insecurity of possession near such turbulent neighbours.

Through this mist of controversy it can raise no wonder, that the truth is not easily discovered. When a quarrel has been long carried on between individuals, it is often very hard to tell by whom it was begun. Every fact is darkened by distance, by interest, and by multitudes. Information is not easily procured from far; those whom the truth will not favour, will not step voluntarily forth to tell it, and where there are many agents, it is easy for every single action to be concealed.

All these causes concur to the obscurity of the question, by whom were hostilities in *America* commenced? Perhaps there never can be remembered a time in which hostilities had ceased. Two powerful colonies enflamed with immemorial rivalry, and placed out of the superintendence of the mother nations, were not likely to be long at rest. Some opposition was always going forward, some mischief was every day done or meditated, and the borderers were always better pleased with what they could snatch from their neighbours, than what they had of their own.

In this disposition to reciprocal invasion a cause of dispute never could be wanting. The forests and deserts of *America* are without land-marks, and therefore cannot be particularly specified in stipulations; the appellations of those wide extended regions have in every mouth a different meaning, and are understood on either side as inclination happens to contract or extend them. Who has yet pretended to define how much of *America* is included in *Brazil*, *Mexico*, or *Peru*? It is almost as easy to divide the *Atlantic* ocean by a line, as clearly to ascertain the limits of those uncultivated, uninhabitable, unmeasured regions.

It is likewise to be considered, that contracts concerning boundaries are often left vague and indefinite without necessity, by the desire of each party, to interpret the ambiguity to its own advantage when a fit opportunity shall be found. In forming stipulations, the commissaries are often ignorant,

norant, and often negligent; they are sometimes weary with debate, and contract a tedious discussion into general terms, or refer it to a former treaty, which was never understood. The weaker part is always afraid of requiring explanations, and the stronger always has an interest in leaving the question undecided: thus it will happen without great caution on either side, that after long treaties solemnly ratified, the rights that had been disputed are still equally open to controversy.

In *America* it may easily be supposed, that there are tracts of land yet claimed by neither party, and therefore mentioned in no treaties, which yet one or the other may be afterwards inclined to occupy; but to these vacant and unsettled countries each nation may pretend, as each conceives itself intitled to all that is not expressly granted to the other.

Here then is a perpetual ground of contest, every enlargement of the possessions of either will be considered as something taken from the other, and each will endeavour to regain what had never been claimed, but that the other occupied it.

Thus obscure in its original is the *American* contest. It is difficult to find the first invader, or to tell where invasion properly begins; but I suppose it is not to be doubted, that after the last war, when the *French* had made peace with such apparent superiority, they naturally began to treat us with less respect in distant parts of the world, and to consider us as a people from whom they had nothing to fear, and who could no longer presume to contravene their designs, or to check their progress.

The power of doing wrong with impunity seldom waits long for the will, and it is reasonable to believe, that in *America* the *French* would avow their purpose of aggrandising themselves with at least as little reserve as in *Europe*. We may therefore readily believe, that they were unquiet neighbours, and had no great regard to right which they believed us no longer able to enforce.

That in forming a line of forts behind our colonies, if in no other part of their attempt, they had acted against the general intention, if not against the literal terms of treaties, can scarcely be denied; for it never can be supposed, that we intended to be inclosed between the sea and the *French* garrisons, or preclude ourselves from extending our plantations back-

wards to any length that our convenience should require.

With dominion is conferred every thing that can secure dominion. He that has the coast, has likewise the sea to a certain distance; he that possesses a fortress, has the right of prohibiting another fortress to be built within the command of its cannon. When therefore we planted the coast of *North-America* we supposed the possession of the inland region granted to an indefinite extent, and every nation that settled in that part of the world, seems, by the permission of every other nation, to have made the same supposition in its own favour.

Here then, perhaps, it will be safest to fix the justice of our cause; here we are apparently and indisputably injured, and this injury may, according to the practice of nations, be justly resented. Whether we have not in return made some incroachments upon them, must be left doubtful, till our practices on the *Ohio* shall be stated and vindicated. There are no two nations confining on each other, between whom a war may not always be kindled with plausible pretences on either part, as there is always passing between them a reciprocation of injuries and fluctuation of incroachments.

From the conclusion of the last peace perpetual complaints of the supplantations and invasions of the *French* have been sent to *Europe* from our colonies, and transmitted to our ministers at *Paris*, where good words were sometimes given us, and the practices of the *American* commanders were sometimes disowned, but no redress was ever obtained, nor is it probable that any prohibition was sent to *America*. We were still amused with such doubtful promises as those who are afraid of war are ready to interpret in their own favour, and the *French* pushed forward their line of fortresses, and seemed to resolve that before our complaints were finally dismissed, all remedy should be hopeless.

We likewise endeavour'd at the same time to form a barrier against the *Canadians* by sending a colony to *New-Scotland*, a cold uncomfortable tract of ground, of which we had long the nominal possession before we really began to occupy it. To this those were invited whom the cessation of war deprived of employment, and made burdensome to their country, and settlers were allured thither by many fallacious descriptions of fertile vallies and clear skies. What effect these pictures of *American* happiness

happiness had upon my countrymen I was never informed, but I suppose very few fought provision in those frozen regions, whom guilt or poverty did not drive from their native country. About the boundaries of this new colony there were some disputes, but as there was nothing yet worth a contest, the power of the *French* was not much exerted on that side: some disturbance was however given and some skirmishes ensued. But perhaps being peopled chiefly with soldiers, who would rather live by plunder than by agriculture, and who consider war as their best trade, *New-Scotland* would be more obstinately defended than some settlements of far greater value, and the *French* are too well informed of their own interest, to provoke hostility for no advantage, or to select that country for invasion, where they must hazard much, and can win little. They therefore pressed on southward behind our ancient and wealthy settlements, and built fort after fort at such distances that they might conveniently relieve one another, invade our colonies with sudden incursions, and retire to places of safety before our people could unite to oppose them.

This design of the *French* has been long formed, and long known, both in *America* and *Europe*, and might at first have been easily repressed had force been used instead of expostulation. When the *English* attempted a settlement upon the Island of St. *Lucia*, the *French*, whether justly or not, considering it as neutral and forbidden to be occupied by either nation, immediately landed upon it, and destroyed the houses, wasted the plantations, and drove or carried away the inhabitants. This was done in the time of peace, when mutual professions of friendship were daily exchanged by the two courts, and was not considered as any violation of treaties, nor was any more than a very soft remonstrance made on our part.

The *French* therefore taught us how to act, but an *Hanoverian* quarrel with the house of *Austria* for some time induced us to court, at any expence, the alliance of a nation whose very situation makes them our enemies. We suffered them to destroy our settlements, and to advance their own, which we had an equal right to attack. The time however came at last, when we ventured to quarrel with *Spain*, and then *France* no longer suffered the appearance of peace to subsist between us, but armed in defence of her ally.

The events of the war are well known, we pleased ourselves with a victory at *Dettingen*, where we left our wounded men to the care of our enemies, but our army was broken at *Fontenoy* and *Val*; and though after the disgrace which we suffered in the *Mediterranean* we had some naval success, and an accidental dearth made peace necessary for the *French*, yet they prescribed the conditions, obliged us to give hostages, and acted as conquerors, though as conquerors of moderation.

In this war the *Americans* distinguished themselves in a manner unknown and unexpected. The *New English* raised an army, and under the command of *Pepperel* took *Cape-Breton*, with the assistance of the fleet. This is the most important fortress in *America*. We pleased ourselves so much with the acquisition, that we could not think of restoring it, and among the arguments used to inflame the people against *Charles Stuart*, it was very clamorously urged, that if he gained the kingdom, he would give *Cape-Breton* back to the *French*.

The *French* however had a more easy expedient to regain *Cape-Breton* than by exalting *Charles Stuart* to the *English* throne, they took in their turn fort *St. George*, and had our *East-India* company wholly in their power, whom they restored at the peace to their former possessions, that they may continue to export our silver.

Cape-Breton therefore was restored, and the *French* were re-established in *America*, with equal power and greater spirit, having lost nothing by the war which they had before gained.

To the general reputation of their arms, and that habitual superiority which they derive from it, they owe their power in *America*, rather than to any real strength, or circumstances of advantage. Their numbers are yet not great; their trade, though daily improved, is not very extensive; their country is barren, their fortresses, though numerous, are weak, and rather shelters from wild beasts, or savage nations, than places built for defence against bombs or cannons. *Cape-Breton* has been found not to be impregnable; nor, if we consider the state of the places possessed by the two nations in *America*, is there any reason upon which the *French* should have presumed to molest us; but that they thought our spirit

so broken that we durst not resist them, and in this opinion our long forbearance easily confirmed them.

We forgot, or rather avoided to think, that what we delayed to do must be done at last, and done with more difficulty, as it was delayed longer; that while we were complaining, and they were eluding, or answering our complaints, fort was rising upon fort, and one invasion made a precedent for another.

This confidence of the *French* is exalted by some real advantages. If they possess in those countries less than we, they have more to gain, and less to hazard; if they are less numerous, they are better united.

The *French* compose one body with one head. They have all the same interest, and agree to pursue it by the same means. They are subject to a governor commission'd by an absolute monarch, and participating the authority of his master. Designs are therefore formed without debate, and executed without impediment. They have yet more martial than mercantile ambition, and seldom suffer their military schemes to be entangled with collateral projects of gain: they have no wish but for conquest, of which they justly consider riches as the consequence.

Some advantages they will always have as invaders. They make war at the hazard of their enemies: the contest being carried on in our territories we must lose more by a victory than they will suffer by a defeat. They will subsist, while they stay, upon our plantations, and perhaps destroy them when they can stay no longer. If we pursue them and carry the war into their dominions, our difficulties will encrease every step as we advance, for we shall leave plenty behind us, and find nothing in *Canada*, but lakes and forests barren and trackless, our enemies will shut themselves up in their forts, against which it is difficult to bring cannon through so rough a country, and which if they are provided with good magazines will soon starve those who besiege them.

All these are the natural effects of their government, and situation; they are accidentally more formidable as they are less happy. But the favour of the Indians which they enjoy, with very few exceptions, among all the nations of the northern continent, we ought to consider with other thoughts; this favour we might have enjoyed, if we had been careful to deserve it. The *French* by having these savage nations on their side, are always supplied with

spies, and guides, and with auxiliaries, like the *Tartars* to the *Turks* or the *Hussars* to the *Germans*, of no great use against troops ranged in order of battle, but very well qualified to maintain a war among woods and rivulets, where much mischief may be done by unexpected onsets, and safety be obtained by quick retreats. They can waste a colony by sudden inroads, surprise the straggling planters, frighten the inhabitants into towns, hinder the cultivation of lands, and starve those whom they are not able to conquer.

(To be continued.)

Some Account of the Vinegar of the four Thieves. A Medicine highly extolled by the French Physicians as a good Preservative against the Plague and other pestilential distempers, in a letter to the Author.

SIR,

In your last Magazine you tell us that monsieur *Le Cat* gave, among other medicines, the vinegar of the four Thieves to the inhabitants of *Rouen*, who were afflicted with the pestilential distemper which lately raged in that city, but you neither disclose the composition, nor inform us how it acquired that title; the knowledge of which, as it is not (as I apprehend) to be met with in any dispensatory, will, we may suppose, be agreeable to your readers, and therefore I have inclos'd you the following anecdote and recipe.

When the plague raged at *Marseilles* several thieves broke into the houses of the sick, and carried off their best effects, retiring to a surer place with their booty; and return'd to the same business at different times, till they had amass'd great riches, but four of them were at last apprehended and hanged. The night before their execution they were ask'd how they durst venture, from time to time, into those pestilential houses; they answer'd, and, after receiving the sacrament, declar'd that they had preserved themselves by drinking a glass of their vinegar twice or thrice a day, and by sprinkling their handkerchiefs and cloaths with it.

The MEDICINE is thus prepared.

Take the tops, fresh gather'd, of large wormwood, lesser wormwood, rosemary, sage, mint, and rue of each an ounce and an half; of dry'd flowers of lavender two ounces; of garlick, calamus aromaticus, cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg two drams; of the best wine vinegar a gallon. Mace-rate

rate them in the heat of the sun, or a sand heat, in a bolt-head well stop'd, for twelve days; then pass it through a linen cloth and squeeze it hard, filtrate it, and add to it half an ounce of camphire dissolved in spirits of wine.

Of NITRE obtain'd in large quantities, and very pure, from the mortar of a House in West-Smithfield, London, by Mr. WOULFE.

SIR,

AS the gentlemen of the society for the encouragement of arts and sciences have offered large premiums for making salt-petre in *England*, which, we may suppose, will set many ingenious minds to work, you are desired to insert the following experiments made on some old mortar taken from the *White Bear* in *Smithfield*, which perhaps may be of some service to those who are in that pursuit.

The mortar I made use of was taken from the lower part of the kitchen chimney, near the fire place. There appear'd on its surface, in the manner of an efflorescence, a white salt which is good salt-petre; for it detonates violently when thrown into the fire, and does not attract the humidity of the air: a proof that it contains but little mother-water. The mortar itself is so replete with nitre that, when thrown into the fire, it deflagrates immediately; but not with so much violence as the efflorescence. Some other mortar being removed, and new mortar put in its place, that, in less than a month, was covered with the same sort of efflorescence, and, to all appearance, was charged with as much nitre as the former.

Thirty pounds of this mortar was reduced to powder, and put into a large iron kettle; and at three different times all the saline parts were extracted with a sufficient quantity of distill'd water, which was made to boil each time. These three impregnations were mix'd, filtrated, and evaporated in the same kettle, for a crystallisation; but when about half the liquor was evaporated, some earth separated, which obliged me to filtrate it again, and to set it again over the fire to evaporate. When it was ready to crystallise (which I knew by putting a little in a cup and exposing it to the cold air to see if it would shoot into crystals) I set it by, and obtain'd a very regular crystallisation, which

when dry, weigh'd twelve ounces and an half, and the nitre thus obtain'd was whiter than the rough Indian nitre.

The liquor decanted from the above-mention'd crystals was again set to evaporate and crystallise; but this time the evaporation being continued too long the crystallisation was irregular, it weigh'd fourteen ounces, one dram; and was rather darker than the rough Indian nitre.

The remaining liquor being foul, was diluted with a little water, filtrated, evaporated, and again set to crystallise.---The crystals obtained this time were very dark, tho' regular, and weigh'd nine ounces and an half.

The liquor remaining, after the above crystallisation was very dark and muddy. I put a little of it into a glas and pour'd on it some oil of vitriol, which caused a white precipitate, or rather a selenitous crystallisation, and there appear'd great plenty of nitrous fumes. This proves that the earth of this salt is of the common kind, and not of the same nature with that of alum or epsom salt. This liquor, being mostly mother-water, was diluted with more water, and a sufficient quantity of oil of tartar per deliquium added to precipitate the absorbent earth, which when dry, was of a very pale yellow colour. This liquor being again prepared for crystallising, produced in three different crystallisations seven ounces and a half of regular crystals; all this time there were no appearance of sea salt; a proof that our mortar (at least that which I used) is better for making salt petre than the *French* mortar, which gives such a quantity of sea salt that it separates in the first evaporation while the liquor boils.

The remaining liquor, after the three last crystallisations being evaporated to dryness weighed four ounces one dram. This I put into a retort with an equal quantity of oil of vitriol, diluted with two parts water, and by distillation obtained a spirit which dissolves both gold and silver, but the last only in small quantity; a proof that it contains but little spirit of salt.

A spirit was obtain'd in like manner from the four first crystallisations mix'd together which only dissolved silver---From the caput mortuum of this distillation I obtain'd good tartar of vitriol, and but very little selenite.

From the above experiments it will appear, that near three pounds of nitre has been procured from thirty pounds of mortar, whence we may conclude, that salt-petre

petre may be as well (if not better) made here than in *France*. 'Tis true we have not wood ashes, in such plenty, but we have pot, and pearl ashes cheap enough, which answere the purpose better, and save a great deal of trouble.

I am &c.

An essay on Waters; in three parts, treating of temple waters, of cold medicated waters, of natural Baths. By C. LUCAS, M. D. 8vo. Millar.

THE author of this book is a man well known to the world for his daring defiance of power when he thought it exerted on the side of wrong, the popularity which he obtained, and the violence to which the *Irish* ministers had recourse, that they might set themselves free from an opponent so restless by his principles, so powerful by his conduct, and so specious by his cause; they drove him from his native country by a proclamation, in which they charged him with crimes of which they never intended to be called to the proof, and oppressed him by methods equally irresistible by guilt and innocence.

Let the man thus driven into exile for having been the friend of his country be received in every other place as a confessor of liberty, and let the tools of power be taught in time that they may rob but cannot impoverish.

In the book which we are now to examine is treated one of the most important and general of all physical subjects, the nature and properties of a body justly numbered among the elements, without which neither animal nor vegetable life can subsist.

This subject our author has examined with great diligence, not only by consulting writers, but by numerous and careful experiments, which he has tried upon more mineral springs, than perhaps any single man had ever examined.

But something is always to be wished otherwise than it is. This author has been induced by an affected fondness for analogy and derivation, to disfigure his pages with new modes of spelling, which indeed gives his book a forbidding aspect, and may dispose many to conclude too hastily, that he has very little skill in questions of importance, who has so much leisure to lavish upon trifles.

Every book, I suppose, is written to be read: the orthographical innovator very

little consults his own interest, for I know few faults so likely to drive off the reader as perpetual and glaring affectation.

He that studies singularity, should at least compensate that disgust which his disapprobation of custom naturally produces in all who follow it, by taking a better way than that which he leaves; he that despises the countenance of example should supply its place by the power of truth. But Dr. Lucas's changes are sometimes wrong upon his own principles, as when he writes *sovergne* and *arteficial*; and sometimes contrary to the laws of analogous derivation, as when he makes *loſed* the preterite of *lose*.

These faults do not lessen the usefulness of his book, though they may diminish the pleasure of perusing it.

After a general account of salts, acid, alkaline and neutral, he comes to his main subject, and gives the following definition of water.

' I shall not, in this place, treat of water as a mere element, or one of the physical principles or constituent parts of other bodies; I shall chiefly consider it as it occurs to our senses, and examine its natural appearances and principal properties, qualities and uses. And, for better distinction, I define it,

' An humid, fluid, pellucid, colorless inodorous, insipid body; lighter than earths; heavier than air, most * oils and burning spirits; incompressible; uninflammable; but, by heat, capable of great rarefaction and extreme expansion, with remarkable elasticity; and by cold, subject to consolidation in congelation or freezing. Its constituent parts are very heterogeneous; for with the subtile elementary fluid, pure water, all the other elements, in various forms, as different earths, salts, sulphureous, or inflammable bodies, and air, in greater or smaller proportions, and more laxly or intimately blended, are always combined.

' Though, according to this definition, there be but one kind of water; yet, for greater clearness and certainty, we distinguish it into several kinds, from the different matters, that appear to predominate in the fluid,

' Hitherto, there has not been discovered, in nature or by art, a water per-

* There are several oils specifically heavier than common water; as the epireumatic oils of guaiacum, box, &c. and even the essential oils of cloves, cinnamon, saffras, &c.

factly

fectly pure, truly elementary. Yet notwithstanding, as we are forced to judge of things in general relatively or comparatively, so do we judge and speak of waters: such then, as are found to exhibit nothing sensible to the smell or taste, and are by all agreed to be clear, colorless, inodorous and insipid, are, by common consent, called pure or sweet waters; whilst such, as strike the senses with something remarkable in color, smell or taste, are called mineral or medicinal waters.

He confirms every part of this definition by experiments. One of which quoted from *Muschenbeck* will to many of our readers appear remarkable. 'Take, says he two glass phials of equal size and strength, fill one with Gunpowder, and put one drop of water into the other, stop them, and set them on the fire, that in which the water is put will burst with far the greater noise and force, which shews that the power of rarified water is greater than that of inflamed gunpowder.'

I mean not to deny the position inferred, but do not think that it follows from the experiment. To discuss it fully would require more time than I am willing to bestow upon it. The power of these two bodies must be proportionate to the space to which they can be expanded, which this experiment does not measure, nor indeed does it show the force of either body. The phial filled with Gunpowder was burst by a single particle, the rest was not fired at all, or fired when air had been admitted by the disruption of the glass. The water should burst the glass with more force than the powder I cannot conceive, for the glass was burst in either case at the moment that more power was put in act, than the glass could sustain. So useless are these trials, which an * elegant writer has lately degraded to their proper rank by the name of *bruta experientia*, unless theory brings her light to direct their application.

But we shall pass from these speculations to things of daily use. We are taught in the following paragraph to try and select water for the purposes of life.

'Nature early teaches us to distinguish waters by the common test of our senses: 1. We look upon no water to be pure or simple, that does not upon sight appear, pellucid or clear, and colorless and the more clear and colorless it is, the better we justly pronounce

it. Such water upon standing lets fall no sediment. 2. No water can be thought pure, but such as is perfectly inodorous. 3. No water can be pure, that is not quite insipid; though some insipid waters are far from pure: most terrene or petrifying waters are tasteless. 4. The purest water makes the greatest noise, when poured out of one vessel into another. 5. The purest water wets soonest and most, and feels softest to the touch. But, though these be the first trials to be made on water, as the senses differ in most men, we are not to trust solely to them; they only serve to guide us to the proper and conclusive trials.

'Various artificers and rustics have certain tests, by which they prove waters fit or unfit for their several purposes. They commonly distinguish them into hard and soft waters. The hard waters are such as are charged with some terrene or stony or metallic matter; such as the waters of some springs and most wells or pumps; the soft are rain, snow, some springs, most rivers, lakes and ponds. The hard are unfit for the watering of plants; whereasthe light and soft fertilise the earth, promote vegetation and nourish all vegetables. Wherefore, prudent gardeners, in defect of rain or soft river water, expose their hard waters some time to the air and sun, in order to soften them, by promoting a separation of those terrene or other matters, which rendered them hard. These hard waters are unfit for washing or bleaching, brewing, baking, or boiling of food, whether animal or vegetable; being already so charged and clogged with terrene and other foregne matters, that they can not penetrate, and resolve the connection of, other bodies, till they be first freed from the extraneous impurity. Wherefore, washers, bleachers, brewers, bakers, cooks, &c. choose the softest waters for their purposes. The first commonly know how to soften hard, when they can not get soft water: for this purpose, they infuse the ashes of burned vegetables in their water, whose alcaline salt dissolves therein; by which, the acid in the water is saturated, which causes a speedy separation and precipitation of the terrene parts, which being, by the acid, suspended in the water, obstructed its union with soap and rendered it, as it is called, hard.

* Laurentius de Hydropo.

(To be continued)

The

The Works of BEN JONSON. In seven Volumes. Collated with all the former Editions, and Corrected; with notes Critical and Explanatory. By PETER WHALLEY, late fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

THIS is one of those works which do not easily admit of an abstract, we shall therefore only exhibit a compendious life of the author, taken from Mr. Whalley's larger account.

BENJAMIN JONSON was of ancient Scotch extraction: his grandfather left his native country and settled at *Carlisle*, where he enjoyed some post or office under *Henry VIII*. The father of *Ben* was imprisoned, and lost his estate (probably on the account of religion) in the time of queen *Mary*, and afterwards entered into holy orders. It does not appear at what time the family left *Carlisle*, but we find that in 1574 about a month before the birth of our poet his father died in *Westminster*.

Jonson was taught the first rudiments of learning at a school in the church of *St. Martin in the Fields*; from thence he was removed to that of *Westminster*, where he continued under the care of *Camden*, till his mother, having married for her second husband a bricklayer, called him home to work at the trade of his father-in-law. How much of his time was spent in this employment is uncertain, there being some difference in the accounts given us of his earlier years. *Jonson* however has himself informed us, that, dissatisfied with this way of life, he went into the low countries as a soldier, where he signalized himself by killing and despoiling an adversary in the view of both armies. This instance of his military merit he hath mentioned with some degree of exaltation in an epigram addressed to *true soldiers*.

After his return to *England*, he became a member of the university of *Cambridge*, and (as tradition says) a sizer of *St. John's College*: but as it was not then usual in that society to take an account of the admission of each member, his name does not occur in their books: neither is it to be met with in the list of those who were matriculated, there being, about that time, in the public register, an omission of ten or twelve years.

As a student in the university his fortune could not long decently support him, he therefore commenced retainer to the

stage, entering as a performer in an obscure playhouse in the skirts of the town, and applying himself about the same time to some dramatic compositions. But his attempts in acting and the first productions of his pen were equally and deservedly unsuccessful, no accession of fame or fortune, scarce a bare competence accruing to him from either: particularly as a player, his abilities were so remarkably slender, that they afterwards became a topic of satire to *Decker*, and the other envious adversaries which *Jonson's* eminence as a poet procured him.

The next scene in which we view him is a jail, whither he was committed on account of the consequence of a duel to which he had been challenged by a player, and in which his antagonist fell. How long he continued in confinement, and by what means he obtained his liberty, is uncertain: but we are informed, that during his imprisonment a popish priest, taking the advantage of the then melancholy state of his mind, made him a convert to the Romish religion: after twelve years however he recanted, and returned to the communion of the church of *England*.

In about the twenty fourth year of *Jonson's* age he became acquainted with *Shakespeare*, who having accidentally met with a play of his (that had been rejected at one of the theatres) was induced, by the pleasure he received in the perusal of it, to recommend the author and his writings to the regard of the public. Which of his plays it was that gained him so valuable a friend, cannot now be determined; the editor is of opinion that it is not at present in being.

Of *Jonson's* dramatic performances which are known to be now extant his comedy intitled *Every man in his humour*, is the first in order of time. It was acted in 1598 by the lord-chamberlain's servants: and *Shakespeare*, who was one of them, bore a part in the representation. This was succeeded in 1599 by *Every man out of his humour*; and in the year following by *Cynthia's revels*, in which (as Mr. Whalley observes) the poet seems to have intended a compliment to queen Elizabeth under the allegorical personage of the goddess *Cynthia*.

In 1601, the *Poetaster* appeared, in which, under the character of *Chrysippus*, *Decker* was satirized: who therefore by way of retaliation wrote a play called *Satyrusfix*, or the untrussing the humorous poet. And as the *Poetaster* had been pre-

sented by the choristers of the queen's chapel, the *Satiromajix* was performed by those of St. Paul's. This contest however was a very unequal one, for *Decker's* performance was utterly devoid of wit as well as temper; whereas in the *Poetaster* *Jonson's* genius does sometimes shine forth, though in a way unworthy of him.

The tragedy of *Sejanus* was his next composition for the stage. It was exhibited in 1603; and it should seem from some expressions in the preface to it, that *Shakespear*, who was one of the actors, wrote likewise some speeches which were omitted by *Jonson* at its publication.

After this we do not find *Shakespear's* name in the list of comedians annexed to any of *Jonson's* dramatic pieces, so that it is probable he had retired from the stage before the appearance of *Volpone* or *the Fox*, a comedy acted in 1605 by the same company of players.

About this time *Jonson* and two other writers (*Chapman* and *Marston*) were imprisoned, and in danger of suffering severely, for having written a comedy called *Eastward-Hoe*, reflecting, as it was thought, on the *Scots*. They were however pardoned, and at an entertainment, given by *Jonson* to his friends on his enlargement, his mother produced a paper of poison, with which, if sentence had passed upon him, she intended to have dispatched both him and herself.

About four years intervened between the exhibition of *Volpone* and that of *Epicœne*, or *the Silent Woman*; but in these intervals his muse was not entirely unemployed. During the reigns of *James I.* and his son *Charles*, he frequently composed masks and such entertainments, which were then more admired at court than any other species of amusement, and in the performance of which the queens themselves often condescended to bear a part. His first mask was presented at court on twelfth-night, 1605, and from that time scarce a year passed which did not produce at least one such piece, till the year 1634; after which it does not appear that he wrote any thing, or however not any thing for the stage.

Epicœne was followed in 1610 by the *Alchymist*: This hath been supposed by Mr. *Dryden* to be an imitation of the comedy called *Albumazer*, but ainst this conjecture or tradition it is urged, that of *Albumazer* the author of which is unknown the earliest edition is several years

later than the *Alchymist*: and secondly, that the enemies of *Jonson*, who were loud in their clamours against this, as indeed against each of his performances, never charge him with having copied any part of it, which is a strong presumption that it is intirely his own.

In 1611, *Jonson's* tragedy of *Catiline* was acted; and in 1613 we are told he was in *France*, on what account, or for how long a time, is not known.

In 1614, a comedy of his called *Bartholemew-Fair* was brought upon the stage; as was another, intitled the *Devil is an Ass*, in 1615: in which year he published a volume of his works in folio containing all the above-mentioned plays, excepting the two last with his masks and entertainments, a collection of epigrams, and another of longer poems called by him *The Forest*.

Soon after this we find that he resided in *Christ-Church college* in *Oxford*: and in July 1619 the university conferred on him a very honourable testimony of their esteem, creating him in full convocation a master of arts. In October following he was nominated to the vacant laurel; indeed the province of *Laureate* had been discharged by him for several years before the death of his predecessor *Samuel Daniel*. The poet-laureate's pension was then one hundred marks per annum, but in 1630, upon *Jonson's* petition to king *Charles*, it was augmented; and Mr. *Whalley* hath given us a copy of the letters patent, (the original of which was in the hands of the late Dr. *Rawlinson*) for appointing him an annual pension of one hundred pounds, and a tierce of *Spanish* wine; which salary hath ever since been continued to his successors.

At the latter end of the year 1619, he took a journey into *Scotland* on foot, on purpose to visit *Drummond* of *Hawthornden*. His adventures in this peregrination were the subject of a poem which with many other pieces was accidentally burnt. During his abode at *Hawthornden* he acquainted his host with several particulars relating to his family and his life, and used in discourse to deliver very freely, and in general very candidly, his sentiments concerning the writers of his own times. *Drummond* took minutes of their conversation, which are published in a folio edition of his works printed at *Edinburgh*. From these minutes Mr. *Whalley* hath extracted, pretty nearly in *Drummond's* own words, *Ben Jonson's* opinion with his appro-

approbation or censure of most of his contemporaries, and of many ancient authors, and he concludes them with observing, that “ if we accept an instance “ or two where he seemeth to have been “ influenced by personal prejudices, we “ may safely rely on his integrity and “ judgment.”

It was not till the year 1625, that the *Staple of News* a comedy was exhibited; and the next after it is the *New-Inn* or *the light Heart*, which was attempted to be acted in 1629, but with such ill success that when *Jonson* published it in 1631, he annexed to it an ode written to himself as a dissuasive from continuing to write for the stage. He was at that time ill and in a necessitous condition, but was relieved by a present from his majesty of an hundred pounds, which he hath acknowledged in an epigram written on the occasion. He seems however to have continued in the same unhappy state, for soon after he addressed a short poem to the lord-treasurer, called *An Epistle Mendicant*, soliciting his assistance; and complaining that for five years he had struggled with pain and penury.

Notwithstanding the fate of his last comedy, there are two others of his subsequent to it, though both are without a date. Of these the *Magnetic Lady* seems to have succeeded the *New-inn*: and the *Tale of a Tub* to have been the last, as it is one of the least valuable of his performances. Add to these two other pieces which are left unfinish'd, *The sad Shepherd* and *The Fall of Mortimer*.

Besides these dramatic works and the poems and epigrams abovementioned, we have of his a translation of *Horace's art of poetry*, which was one of his earliest productions; an *English grammar*, formed too exactly after the model of Latin ones, and his *discoveries, or observations on men and things*, the work of a sound judgment ripened by age and experience.

In the decline of life *Jonson* was seized with a palsy, which probably afflicted him till the time of his death. He died on the 6th of *August* 1637, in the 63d year of his age; and was buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. In his last sickness he was often visited by bishop *Morley*, to whom he expressed great sorrow for having profaned the scripture in his plays. Offences of this kind however are less frequent in his writings than in those of most of his contemporaries.

In the year 1638, Dr. *Dupper*, then

bishop of *Chichester* and tutor to the prince of *Wales*, published *Jonsonius Virbius*, which was a collection of elegies and poems on his death by most of the men of genius in that age. And soon after a sum of money was collected for the erecting a monument and statue to him, but the rebellion breaking out the design was laid aside, and the money returned. Since that time his memory has been honoured with a monument erected by the second earl of *Oxford* of the *Harley* family.

A large new Catalogue of the Bishops of the several sees within the kingdom of Scotland down to the Year 1688. By *Robert Keith.* Quarto. T. and W. Ruddimans.

THIS book, though perhaps not likely to find many readers, will give great pleasure to those who are studious of the *Scotish ecclesiastical antiquities*, which the author, an antient bishop of the church of *Scotland*, appears to have studied with great diligence.

This catalogue consisting almost merely of names and dates, does not easily admit of an extract. Few of the lives are extended into details of events or circumstances, and few of the persons have ever been heard of in this part of the island; of bishop *Leighton* however, whom *Burnet* has so elaborately celebrated, we shall insert the account given in this book.

“ ROBERT LEIGHTON was the son of *Alexander Leighton*, D. D. in *England*, tho' a *Scotsman*, and descended of the family of *Ulisbaven* (or *Ulyssesbaven*) in *Angus*, commonly called *Ufan*. Our prelate was born in *England*. Upon the severe treatment his father had met with from the court for publishing a book he called *Zion's Plea*, the son either then or soon after came into *Scotland*, where applying himself to *Theology*, he became preacher at *Newbottle* in *Midlothian*. When some of his warm brethren had once at a meeting proposed, that the solemn league and covenant might be commended and preached to the people more universally from the pulpit; and his opinion came in course to be asked, his answer was, that every one might insist on that matter as they should be directed: but, for his part, his main scope should be, so far as God would enable him, to preach Christ crucified. The fame of his piety and learning made him very quickly chosen professor

professor of divinity at Edinburgh in the year 1653. Here he wrote his *prælectio-nes theologicæ*, which were printed by the care of the reverend Dr. Fall at York.

After the restoration of the Royal Family, he, together with Dr. Sharp and Mr. Hamilton, were called into England, where he was consecrated Bishop of Durblane by the bishop of Winchester, assisted by two other English bishops, on the 12th day of December 1661. Before they were consecrated bishops, they were first ordained deacons and priests, where- by they expressly disclaimed the validity of their former ordination. Mr. Leighton did behave himself with so much piety, and a due inspection into the state of his diocese of Dunblane first, and next of Glasgow, that many of the Non-conformists in these dioceses have acknowledged, that in him all the good qualities of a primitive bishop seemed to be re- vived. After eight years faithful dis- charge of his Episcopal function in the see of Dunblane, bishop Leighton was, by the king's pure choice, made commen- dator of Glasgow, upon the cession of Dr. Alexander Burnet archbishop of that see in the year 1669. I have been told, that Dr. Leighton finding his authori- ty in the Diocesan synod of Glasgow to be but weak, under the title and de- signation of commendator only, that he might the better establish his authority, did procure a Conge d'elire to the chap- ter of Glasgow, for electing him their archbishop, which was done according- ly on the 27th of October 1671. But the Duke of Lauderdale then prime mini- ster of state, for some political considera- tions, did not ratify the election by the King's Letters Patent as is usual, though his commendatory-letters gave him a right to the revenue of the See. [Bishop Alexander Ross, of Edinburgh, told me, that the election flowed from the archbishop himself, not from a Conge d'elire, and that was one of the reasons why it was not ratified by the King's.] Whether this did give a disgust to Dr. Leighton, as some have apprehended, or that it proceeded from his profound hu- mility and self-denial; it is, however, certain, that he went up to London, and resigned the Archbischepric, as a bur- den too great for him to sustain. The Duke of Lauderdale did all he could to divert him from this step, but to no purpose; for the resignation he would needs leave with the Duke, who still de-

clared he would not make use of it, and did so far prevail with Dr. Leighton, as to return to the management of the dio- cese, as if such a resignation had not been made. And this he continued to do until the year 1674, when the Duke of Lauderdale being impeached by the house of English Commons, thought fit, in order to gain to his interest the Bi- shops of that nation, and by that means to ward off the impeachment, to make use of Bishop Leighton's resignation, and to restore archbishop Burnet to the see of Glasgow, from which he had been expelled by the great power of the Duke, ever since the year 1669, a proceed- ing which could not have failed to be look- ed upon by all Bishops as too heavy an incroachment upon the church. Dr. Leighton being thus eased of his Episcopal function, retired himself from the world, and followed a life of contemplation and piety. For some space he lived with in the college of Edinburgh, and then withdrew into England, where he died in the year 1684.

To the life of Alexander Ross, the last Bishop of Edinburgh, there is appended a letter written by him which contains many curious particularities relating to the re- volution, which, as this book is not likely to fall into many hands; we have copied as useful to the knowledge of that great event.

It was written, or bears date at Edinburgh, October 22, 1713, and is as follows. When in October 1688, the Scots Bishops came to know of the intended invasion by the Prince of Orange, a good many of them being then at Edinburgh, meeting together, concerted and sent up a loyal address to the King. Afterwards in November, finding that the Prince was landed, and foreseeing the dreadful con- vulsions that were like to ensue, and not knowing what damages might arise from thence, both to the church and state, resolved to send up two of their number to the King, with a renewed tender of their duty, instructing them also to wait on the Bishops of England for advice and assistance, in case that any unluc- ky thing might possibly happen to occur with respect to our church. This resolution being taken, it was repre- sented by the two Archbishops to his Majesty's privy-council (in which the Lord Perth sat as Chancellor) and was agreed unto and approved by them; whereupon at

the next meeting of the Bishops, it was not thought fit, even by the Archbishops themselves, that any of them, (tho' they were the men of the greatest ability and experience) should go up, as being less acceptable to the *English* Bishops, from their having consented to the taking off the sanguinary laws against Papists; and so that undertaking was devolved over upon Dr. *Bruce* Bishop of *Orkney*, and me, he having suffered for not agreeing to that project; and I not concerned, as not being a Bishop at that time: and accordingly a commission was drawn and signed for us two the 3d of December 1688. The Bishop of *Orkney* promising to come back from the country in eight or ten days time, that we might journey together, occasioned my stay: but when that time was elapsed, I had a letter from him, signifying, that he had fallen very ill, and desiring me to go up post so soon as I could, promising to follow so soon as his health could serve. Whereupon I took post, and in a few days coming to *Northallerton*, where hearing of the King's having left *Rochester*, I stood doubtful with myself whether to go forward or return; but considering the various and contradictory accounts I had got all along upon the road, and that in case of the King's retirement, matters would be so much the more dark and perplexed, I resolved to go on, that I might be able to give just accounts of things to my brethren here from time to time, and have the advice of the *English* Bishops, whom I never doubted to find unalterably firm to their master's interest: and as this was the occasion of my coming to *London*, so by reason of the Bishop of *Orkney*'s illness that difficult task fell to my share alone.

The very next day after my arrival at *London*, I waited on the Archbishop of *Canterbury* (to whom I had the honour to be known some three years before); and after my presenting, and his Grace's reading of my commission, his Grace said, that matters were very dark, and the cloud so thick or gross, that they could not see through it. They knew not well what to do for themselves, and far less what advice to give me; that there was to be a meeting of the Bishops with him that very day, and he desired me to see him the week thereafter. I next waited on the then Bishop of St. *Asaph* [Dr. *Stillingfleet*,] being of my

acquaintance also, who treated me in such a manner that I could not but see through his inclinations; wherefore I resolved to visit him no more, nor to address myself to any others of that order, till I should have occasion to learn something farther about them: Wherefore the week thereafter I repaired to *Lambeth*, and told his Grace all that had passed between St. *Asaph* and me; who smiling replied, that St. *Asaph* was a good man, but an angry man; and, withal told me, that matters still continued dark, and that it behoved me to wait the issue of their convention, which he suspected was only that which would give light and open the scene; and withal desired me to come to him from time to time, and if any thing occurred, he would signify it unto me.

In that wearisom season (wearisom to me, because acquainted with few, save those of our country-men, and of those I knew not whom to trust) I waited on the persecutions of our clergy: but to no purpose. I was also with the then Dr. *Burnet* upon the same design, but with the same success, who told me, that he did not meddle in *Scots* affairs. I was also earnestly desired by the Bishop of *London*, and the then Viscount of *Tarbet*, and some other *Scots* peers, to wait upon the Prince, and present him with an address upon that head. I asked, Whether I or my address would readily meet with acceptance or success, if it did not compliment the Prince upon his descent to deliver us from popery and slavery? They said, that that was absolutely necessary. I told, that I neither was instructed by my constituents to do so, neither had I myself clearness to do it; and that in these terms I neither could nor would either visit or address his Highness. In that season also I had the honour to be acquainted, and to be several times with the worthy Dr. *Turner*, the then Bishop of *Ely*, whose conversation was very useful to me, and every way agreeable. And besides these Bishops already mentioned, I had not the honour to be acquainted with any other. And thus the whole time of the convention passed off, excepting what was spent in necessary duties and visiting our country-men, even until the day that the dark scene opened, by the surprising vote of abdication, on which very day I went over to *Lambeth*; and what passed there betwixt his Grace and me (being all in

private)

‘ private) it is both needless, would be
‘ very tedious, and perchance not so very
‘ proper to write it. In the close I told
‘ his Grace, that I would make ready to
‘ go home, and only wait upon his Grace
‘ once more before I took my journey.

‘ While I was making my visits of
‘ leave to my country-men, I was surpris-
‘ ingly told that some two or three of them
‘ attempting to go home without passes,
‘ were the first stage stopped on the road,
‘ and that none were to expect passes
‘ without waiting upon the Prince: where-
‘ upon I repaired again to *Lambeth* to
‘ have his Grace’s advice, who consider-
‘ ing the necessity of that compliment, a-
‘ greed to my making of it. Upon my
‘ applying to the Bishop of *London* [*Compton*] to introduce me, his Lordship asked
‘ me, whether I had any thing to say
‘ to the *KING*? (So was the style in *Eng-*
‘ *land* then.) I replied, that I had nothing
‘ to say, save that I was going for *Scot-*
‘ *land*, being a member of the convention,
‘ for I understood that without waiting on
‘ the *PRINCE*, (that being the most com-
‘ mon *Scots* style) I could not have a pass,
‘ and that without that I must needs be
‘ stopped upon the road as several of my
‘ country-men had been. His Lordship
‘ asked me again, saying, Seeing your
‘ clergy have been, and are so routed and
‘ barbarously treated by the Presbyterians,
‘ will you not speak to the King to put
‘ a stop to that, and in favour of your
‘ own clergy? My reply was, that the
‘ Prince had been often applied to in
‘ that matter by several of our nobility,
‘ and addressed also by the sufferers them-
‘ selves, and yet all to no purpose; where-
‘ fore I could have no hopes that my
‘ intercessions would be of any avail;
‘ but that if his Lordship thought o-
‘ therwise, I would not decline them.
‘ His Lordship asked me further, whether
‘ any of our country-men would go a-
‘ long with me, and he spoke particular-
‘ ly of *Sir George Mackenzie*. I replied,
‘ that I doubted nothing of that: where-
‘ upon his Lordship bid me find him out,
‘ and that both he and I should be at
‘ court that day against three in the af-
‘ ternoon, and he should surely be there
‘ to introduce us. All which I (having
‘ found *Sir George*) imparted to him, who
‘ liked it very well, and said it was a good
‘ occasion; but wished that several of
‘ our nobility might be advertised by us
‘ to be there also. To which I replied,
‘ that I doubted much, whether coming

‘ in a body to the Prince he would give
‘ us access, and that our nobility would
‘ be much offended with us, if coming
‘ to court upon our invitation, access
‘ should be denied them; and therefore I
‘ thought it best that we alone should meet
‘ the Bishop at the time appointed, and
‘ advise with him what was fit to be done,
‘ which was agreed to; and upon our
‘ meeting with the Bishop, *Sir George* made
‘ that overture to his Lordship, which he
‘ closing with very warmly, said he would
‘ go in to the *KING*, and see if he would
‘ appoint a time for the *Scots* Episcopal
‘ nobility and gentry to wait upon him
‘ in favour of the clergy of *Scotland*
‘ so sadly persecuted. Whereupon the
‘ Bishop leaving us in a room at *White-*
‘ *hall*, near adjoining the place where the
‘ Prince was, stayed above a full half-
‘ hour from us; and upon his return told
‘ us, that the King’s answer was, that
‘ he would not allow us to come to him
‘ in a body, lest that might give jealou-
‘ sy and umbrage to the Presbyterians;
‘ neither would he permit them (for the
‘ same reason) to come to him in num-
‘ bers; and that he would not allow above
‘ two of either party at a time to speak to
‘ him on church-matters.

‘ Then the Bishop directing his dis-
‘ course to me, said, my Lord, you see that
‘ the King having thrown himself upon
‘ the water, must keep himself a-swim-
‘ ming with one hand; the Presbyterians
‘ have joined him closely, and offer to sup-
‘ port him; and therefore he cannot cast
‘ them off, unless he could see how other-
‘ ways he can be served. And the King
‘ bids me tell you, that he now knows the
‘ state of *Scotland* much better than he
‘ did when he was in *Holland*; for while
‘ there, he was made believe that *Scot-*
‘ *land* generally all over was Presbyterian,
‘ but now he sees that the great body of the
‘ nobility and gentry are for Episcopa-
‘ cy, and ‘tis the trading and inferior sort
‘ that are for Presbytery: wherefore he
‘ bids me tell you, that if you will un-
‘ dertake to serve him to the purpose that
‘ he is served here in *England*, he’ll take
‘ you by the hand, support the Church and
‘ Order, and throw off the Presbyterians.
‘ My answer to this was, My Lord, I
‘ cannot but humbly thank the Prince for
‘ this frankness and offer; but withal I
‘ must tell your Lordship, that when I
‘ came from *Scotland*, neither my brethren
‘ nor I, apprehended any such revolution
‘ as I have now seen in *England*; and
‘ therefore

therefore I neither was, nor could be instructed by them what answer to make to the Prince's offer: and therefore what I say is not in their name, but only my private opinion, which is, that I truly think they will not serve the Prince so as he is served in *England*, that is, (as I take it) to make him their King, or give their suffrage for his being King. And tho' as to this matter I can say nothing in their name, and as from them; yet for myself I must say, that rather than do so, I will abandon all the interest that either I have or may expect to have in *Britain*. Upon this the Bishop commended my openness and ingenuity, and said he believed it was so; for, says he, all this time you have been here, neither have you waited on the King, nor have any of your brethren the *Scots* bishops made an address to him. So the King must be excused for standing by the Presbyterians.

Immediately upon this the Prince going somewhere abroad, came through our room; and Sir *George Mackenzie* takes leave of him in very few words. I applied to the Bishop and said, My Lord, there is now no further place for application in our church-matters, and this opportunity of taking leave of the Prince is lost; wherefore I beg that your Lordship would introduce me for that effect, if you can next day about ten or eleven in the forenoon; which his Lordship both promised and performed. And upon my being admitted to the Prince's presence, he came three or four steps forward from his company, and prevented me by saying, My Lord, are you going for *Scotland*? my reply was, Yes, Sir, have you any commands for me? Then he said, I hope you'll be kind to me, and follow the example of *England*. Wherefore being something difficulted how to make a mannerly and discreet answer without intangling myself, I readily replied, Sir, I will serve you so far as law, reason, or conscience shall allow me. How this answer pleased I cannot well tell, but it seems the limitations and conditions of it were not acceptable, for instantly the Prince without saying any thing more turned away from me and went back to his company. Considering what had past the day before, I was much surprised to find the Prince accost me in those terms; but I presume, that either the Bishop (not having time) had not acquainted

him with what had passed, or that the Prince purposed to try what might be made of me by the honour he did me of that immediate demand. And as that was the first, so it was the last time I had the honour to speak with his Highness, when the things I now write, were not only upon the matter but in the self-same individual words that I have set them down.

Whether what the Bishop of *London*, delivered as from the Prince was so or not I cannot certainly say; but I think his Lordship's word was good enough for that; or whether the Prince would have stood by his promise of casting off the Presbyterians and protecting us, in case we had come into his interest, I will not determine, tho' this seems the most probable unto me; and that for these reasons he had the Presbyterians sure on his side, both from inclination and interest, many of them having come over with him, and the rest of them having appeared so warmly, that with no good grace imaginable could they return to King *James*'s interest. Next by gaining, as he might presume to gain the Episcopal nobility and gentry, which he saw was a great party and consequently that King *James* would be deprived of his principal support: then he saw what a hardship it would be upon the church of *England*, and of what bad consequence to see the Episcopacy ruined in *Scotland*, who, no doubt would have vigorously interposed for us, if we by our carriage could have been brought to justify their measures. And I am the more confirmed in this, that after my downcoming here, my Lord St. *Andrews* and I taking occasion to wait upon Duke *Hamilton*, his Grace told us a day or two before the sitting down of the convention, that he had it in special charge from King *William*, that nothing should be done to the prejudice of Episcopacy in *Scotland*, in case the Bishops could by any means be brought to befriend his interest, and prayed us most pathetically for our own sake to follow the example of the church of *England*. To which my Lord St. *Andrews* replied, That both by natural allegiance, the laws, and the most solemn oaths, we were engaged in the King's interest, and that we were by God's grace to stand by it in the face of all dangers, and to the greatest losses. Subjoining, that his Grace's quality and influence did put it in

in his hands to do his master the greatest service, and himself the surest honour; and if he acted otherways, it might readily lye as a heavy task and curse, both upon himself and his family. I can say no more for want of paper, save that I am yours as before.

Note. This letter was written to the Honourable Archibald Campbell, bishop.

The civil and natural History of JAMAICA. In three Parts. Illustrated with fifty Copper-Plates. By PATRICK BROWNE, M. D. Folio. T. Osborne and J. Shipton.

NATURAL HISTORY was in former times so filled with fabulous narratives, that there is scarcely any part of knowledge in which less help has descended to us from our ancestors; and the desire of relating something wonderful has at all times prevailed so much on physiologists, that they have with too much readiness adopted the tales of the vulgar, and, with too much credulity admitted the testimonies of such as observe grossly or relate inaccurately.

From this fault Dr. Browne seems to be more free than most other writers, and therefore they who look rather for amusement than truth may perhaps find themselves disappointed. How much he has added to the history of Sir Hans Sloane we are not able to tell, having not compared them, but have reason to believe that he has generally trusted his own eyes, and then, though he should have discovered no new animals or vegetables, his book is still useful, as the accounts of two observers necessarily illustrate one another.

But that he has added nothing we are very far from intending to insinuate. His fault seems to be not omission, but unnecessary diligence. He has described many products of *Jamaica* which are equally to be found in other parts, perhaps in every part of the known world.

Natural History is above most other kinds of compositions subject to repetition; every man is fond of the country that he inhabits, and is willing to multiply its products, and celebrate its fertility. But it should be considered that what has been already completely described, it is of no use to describe again, and therefore, in the account of any country, those things should be selected, that are peculiar to it, that

are distinguished by some permanent and natural difference from the same species in other places; or that are little known to those in whose language the book is written. Upon these principles we have extracted the following particulars without intending to prefer them to many others, for which we have no room.

• **S A C C H A R U M** *Geniculatum*
• & *succulentum, panicula spatiofa.*
• *Saccharum floribus paniculatis.* L.
• *Sp. Pl.*
• *Arundo Saccarifera* C. B. &c. Slo.
• *Cat. 31. & H. t. 66.*
• *Taca-Mara Pif. Pag. 108.*

• **The SUGAR CANE.**

• It is not probable that this plant was much known to the ancients, their *Sacchar*, *Saccaron*, *Saccharon*, and *Sacchar-Mambu*, being more likely the produce of that large prickly reed, which still supplies most of the inhabitants of the eastern provinces of *Asia*, with that delicious juice which they call *Mambu* to this day. That plant grows commonly in those parts of *Asia* that extend along the eastern seas, and has been always known to supply the inhabitants of those parts with a pleasant drink, which they have sometimes found intoxicating; but as few vegetable juices are endowed with this quality before they are fermented, and that the other productions of this plant retain no marks of a narcotic nature, we may conclude that the people have been at all times used to ferment this juice; but whether this happened while the liquor was still running from the tree (for we have no reason to imagine it was ever had by any other means than by incision or tapping) or that it had been laid by on purpose, is uncertain; it is however probable both from the quantity and appearance of the *Sacchar* of the ancients, that it was only the concreted oil and essential salts of that part of the juice that continued to dribble from these wounds, after the principal drains had been finished, which had crystallized about the scar, and along the body of the reed; or the produce of small quantities of the juice exposed to the more intense action of the sun or fire: for the gummy appearance and concreted form with which it has been described, serve alike to prove it of this nature; and if we consider the various accounts left us by the most exact ancient writers both of the salt and the juice, we shall certainly have no reason to doubt its being really so. • The

‘ The true sugar-cane seems to have been originally a native of the *Canary Islands*, and first known to the inhabitants of *Europe* in the times of the *Romans*; for what *Pliny* records of *Juba*’s account of the *Fortunate Islands*, if rightly considered, will undoubtedly leave us but little room to doubt of either. It has not, however, been propagated, or known any better among us for many ages after: and probably continued so until the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* began to trade round the coast of *Africa*, and had frequent occasions to call at those islands; from whence they first brought this plant into *Spain* and *Portugal*, where it was regularly cultivated, as well as in their foreign settlements. But though sugar had been made from it in many parts, especially in *Madera*, *St. Thomas*, and the *Canary Islands*, they were but poorly supplied in *Europe*, until *Columbus* made the discovery of *America*, and this plant had been introduced and cultivated there, as it was, by that time, in many parts of the *East-Indies*, and along the coasts of *Africa*, where it now grows almost without culture in every rich and fertile field.

‘ The culture of this plant, which now employs the principal part of the inhabitants of the southern colonies of *America*, and supplies the most considerable branches of their exports, next deserves our attention.

‘ To succeed well in the culture of the sugar-cane, and to raise it so as to answer both your labour and expectation, the ground you pitch upon must be rich and deep, the bottom close, the mold free, and the situation warm, and disposed so that you may expect a moderate share of every rain or dew that falls, without being too remote from a market or a shipping-place. Your soil thus chose, cleared, and ready for the cane, you must next consider your strength, calculate justly what quantity of land you may be able to plant annually, compute how many acres of canes your strength and conveniences will allow you to manufacture the produce of one year with another, and divide the manureable part of your estate accordingly into three, four, five or six parts; but you may be more free where the ground is observed to produce a kind of plant, and to rattoon well.

‘ Your land being thus laid out, and

VOL. I.

‘ one of the parts divided into convenient pieces with proper intervals, you begin to hole, and continue to open the ground gradually until the planting season comes on, and your mold be well sunned. To have a piece of ground regularly holed, as the best planters are now observed to do, it must be lined out into oblong squares of about three feet breadth, and each of these marked again with a small piece of stick or twig at every three feet distance, by which means the whole field is soon divided into lesser areas, each containing seven or nine square feet, according to your chosen distances: these are severally dug up, and the mold raised on the banks between them; but you seldom open deeper than four or five inches from the surface.

‘ This plant is propagated by the gem, and people that cultivate it carefully have spare pieces to supply them with plants in the latter seasons; these are regularly drawn, cut into junks * proportionate to the length of the holes, and placed three or four † parallel to each other, or in a triangle in the bottom of each: but it is remarkable, that the upper-joints of full-grown canes, or those that are covered by the leaves, and yet soft and tender, answer best for this purpose, and are always used when they plant towards the end of the crop-season. The plants thus disposed are covered from the neighbouring banks, but the mold is seldom raised above two inches over them in any dry and loose soil, the remainder being left to be added occasionally at the different weedings. In stiff and clayey lands the holes ought to be somewhat deeper, and a part of the mold upon the banks to be lodged between the plants and the bottom, the remainder being employed to cover them to the height of two or three inches, which will always leave the surface of your field level.

* The best plants for this purpose are those had from the tops of the cane, and cut so as to have two clear sprouting eyes on one side, and three on the other, for they are always cut slanting; the plants taken from the body of the cane ought to have three eyes on one side, and four on the other, as they are more liable to die in the ground.

† Poorer lands require four or five junks, but two or three are generally sufficient in a rich mellow soil.

‘ The best season for planting the sugar-cane is about the month of *August*, where the ground is found stiff or chilly ; but *September* and *October* are observed to answer better where the soil is free and warm, which is generally the case where the mold lies deep over a marly or gravelly bottom ; and then you may expect your canes to come in seasonably in the beginning of the second year, which is the best and usual season for making of sugar. The latter part of this, and the beginning of the ensuing year, is generally employed in building of the necessary works, and other conveniences, if these be not already provided ; and in the following seasons you hole and plant another part or division of the manureable lands, and prepare all necessaries for boiling early the ensuing season.

‘ But where the ground has been opened and in use, it generally requires more care to answer your expectation ; fallowing and dunging become requisite, though they seldom fail to overpay the toil ; and peculiar care should be taken to adapt the manure to the nature of the soil : dung, sand and mixtures answer in the different sorts of poorer glebes ; and burnings and lime have been always observed to quicken vegetation in chilly loams.

‘ The season being now come, and every thing in order about the works, the negroes are provided with bills, and ordered into the most forward field to cut canes ; this they perform very dexterously, they part the plants pretty near the root, chop off the tops, and leave the stalks in irregular parcels to be collected and tied together by the binders ; these are again taken up by others and put into carts, cradles, or other vehicles to be carried to the mill, where the juice is expressed by passing them to and fro between three perpendicular rollers casted with steel ; this, by a declivity formed in the bridge-tree is conveyed to the first cistern, and strained in its passage through a basket lined with hair-cloth, but this is seldom regarded in *Jamaica* : when this is full, the liquor is discharged by a tap placed in the bottom of the cistern, and conveyed by proper spouts or gutters to a large cistern, or immediately to the first clarifier in the boiling-house, where it should be also strained and tempered ; the former, however, is seldom regarded in *Jamaica*,

‘ but the latter is always requisite in the manufacture of sugar, and generally done there by mixing a small quantity of good quick-lime in powder, or some strong lime-water with the juice after it is put in the clarifier : the fire is then raised gradually, and continued in a moderate state until most of the filth and nastiness, with which the juices have been charged, rises to the top, and is scummed off by shallow perforated copper skimmers : then it is again strained, by some, through a thick coarse blanket, and boiled to a proper consistence in the adjoining coppers : but during this operation the fire * must be constantly kept very quick, and the liquor shifted gradually, as it thickens, from one copper to another, until it arrives at the smallest, where it is perfected, while the others are constantly supplied from behind : and as it is apt to swell and boil over the rim of the copper while in a viscid state, it must be kept in constant and sometimes violent agitation with the skimming or larger ladles, until it begins to granulate.

‘ When the liquor has acquired a due consistence, it is put into broad shallow wooden coolers ; and after it has obtained a proper and stronger consistence there, is carried in tubs or other vessels and emptied into pots, barrels or hogheads, according to the convenience or fancy of the planter ; these are placed on stanchions underlaid with convenient slanting platforms and cisterns to receive the molasses, which continues to dribble through every hole and crevice for some days, but care is always taken to leave proper vents for the discharge of this glutinous juice, which otherwise would spoil the grain, colour, and consistence of the sugar.

‘ * The juices of the cane differ very much according to the soil and the seasons ; for when these have been wet, or that moist and chilly, the juice is waterish and poor, and requires a great deal of boiling, and a smart active fire, which obliges the planters of *Jamaica*, where the juice is frequently poor, to supply themselves with large quantities of acetyfory fuel from the woods ; but where the juice is rich and kind, as it is generally in *St. Christopher's*, &c. the litter or trash that comes from the mill is frequently more than sufficient for both copper and stills, and the juice will often begin to granulate in the second tetch.

‘ When

When they have cut as many acres, and manufactured as much of this commodity as their strength and seasons will permit, they begin to hole, plant, and weed again; but where the soil is rich and kind, this labour is much less, for the suckers that shoot from the roots left in the ground the foregoing season, which are generally called rattoons, grow often so luxuriant and rich, as to contribute much towards the crop of the ensuing year, nay are sometimes found almost equal to the first plants, and in a very rich soil frequently continue to answer for many years: but in poorer grounds those of the first year only are made into sugar, and the growth of the second serves for plants or is thrown up.

We shall now give some account of the manufacture of rum, another principal commodity obtained from this valuable plant.

In the manufacture of the former commodity, the course and order of the operation prevented my having mentioned the gradual addition of juice, that is constantly supplied in a regular succession from the first clarifiers to the last copper, which is hung immediately over the fire-hole, that it may be the more readily managed, as occasion requires, without retarding the process in the other coppers, or raising the refaction to too great a height; this succession continues until all the liquor of the day is boiled off, which holds often until late at night; and then the coppers are charged with water gradually, and the fires extinguished as the liquor is shifted forwards: the coppers are well washed with this water early the ensuing morning, * to make them fit for the labours of the day; and the washings discharged into the common spouts or gutters that convey the skimmings of the juice, by which they are carried to a proper receiver in the still-house.

The general method and proportion in which the ingredients that yield this spirit are mixed and compounded, is as follows, namely,

Take one third skimmings, one third water from the washings, and one third cool and clear lees to warm and ferment the whole, but though this, with an

** This is the general method in the Windward islands, but in Jamaica they rarely cool the coppers above once a week.

after addition of a few gallons of molasses, be the general proportion now in use, it may be varied with good effect by a judicious distiller: when these ingredients are put together pretty cool, and well mixed, the fermentation begins soon, and will rise in twenty-four hours to a proper height, for admitting the first charge of molasses, which is about three gallons for every hundred gallons of the wash or liquor; this enriches the mixture, thickens the fermentation, and about four and twenty hours afterwards it is fit for the second and last charge, which is nearly the same quantity with the first; but care must be taken to give it this supply before the fermentation abates, for otherwise the liquor will grow sluggish, and never yield a due proportion of spirit. The fermentation falls gradually after the fourth or fifth day, and when the liquor grows fine, and comes to throw up its air-bubbles clear and slowly, it is fit for the still, where the spirit is drawn off by a constant equal fire, during which great care should be taken to keep the water cool about the worm, for the more it is, so the stronger the spirit will be, * the more in quantity and the milder.

But though this be the common proportion and method of managing the ingredients of which rum is made, a great many planters who distil considerable quantities of that spirit yearly, mix up their liquors in the following manner, and take three parts of water, one and a half molasses, and as much lees: but this requires a long fermentation, which generally continues from ten to twenty days, and yields a great quantity of good spirit: and others, who by being weak-handed, neglect, or by accident happen to have large quantities of bad canes, scald the juice and put it to the same use; but this ferments sufficiently in about three days, and never affords either a good spirit, or a considerable quantity.

** In the Windward islands they lay by as much of this spirit as will carry a full bead, the remainder, while capable of taking fire, being put up as lower wines for a second distillation; but in Jamaica, where they make all the spirits high proof, they generally mix the whole of the first distillations together, and pass them over again, reserving the lower wines of this second process for the same purpose.

The best managers of plantations generally get about two hundred gallons of good common-proof rum for every three hogsheads of sugar; this proportion must however vary with the cane, for in some plants the juice is more clammy, and throws off more skimmings and molasses than that of others.

- *ALHELMENTHIA Quadriphylla, spicis terminalibus & e centro frondis.*
- *Spigelia Ramis indivisis, foliis terminalibus verticillatis.* Butneri.
- *Spigelia Linnei.* Sp. & Gen. Plant.
- *Arababaca Quadrifolia fructu testiculato.* Plum.
- *Brazeel-Parsly Etc.* Pet. Gar. t. 59. f. 10.

W O R M - G R A S S.

This plant grows naturally in most parts of South-America, and is now cultivated in many of the gardens of Jamaica: it rises from a small tapering root well charged with fibres on all sides, and shoots by a straight, smooth, roundish hollow stalk, which seems to grow thicker as it rises to the height of five, seven, nine, or thirteen inches, its usual growths; the main stem emits two, four or six lateral and opposite branches as it rises, which, like the parent stalk, are furnished with four oval, pointed, and almost equal leaves, disposed in the form of a cross at the top: from the center of these it throws out one, two, or more spikes, which bear all their flowers and seed-vessels on one side of them, and are commonly from one half to two or three inches in length.

This vegetable has been long in use among the Negroes and Indians, who were the first acquainted with its virtues; and takes its present denomination from its peculiar efficacy in destroying of worms; which, I dare affirm, from a great number of successful experiments, it does in so extraordinary a manner, that no other simple can be of equal efficacy in any other disease as this is in those that proceed from these insects, especially when attended with a fever or convulsions.

The method of preparing this medicine is as follows, *viz.* You take of the plant, roots and all, either fresh gathered or dry, two moderate handfuls, and boil them over a gentle fire in

two quarts of water until one half of the liquid is consumed; then strain off the remainder, and add a little sugar, and lemon juice to give it a more agreeable taste, and keep it from growing viscid or clammy. It may be however observed, that the decoction is sometimes clarified, and sweetened, and is then equally efficacious; which gives a hint to have it made into a syrup.

The common method of administering this medicine is as follows, *viz.* To a full grown person, you give half a pint at the hour of rest, and a proportionate quantity to all weaker and younger subjects, which is to be repeated once in twenty-four hours for two or three days after: but as the largeness of this dose may render its operation too violent, and the use of it both unsafe and precarious; I would recommend the following method, as less hazardous and as effectual. Give about four ounces to a full grown person for the first dose, and about two or three every six hours after, if its anodyne quality will permit; but, to persons of a weaker constitution, it should be repeated only every ten or twelve hours: this is to be continued for the space of thirty-six, or forty-eight hours, when the double dose may be again repeated; and after this takes its full effect, it must be worked off with some gentle purgatives, such as the infusion of Senna or Rhubarb with Manna, &c.

This medicine procures sleep almost as certainly, and in an equal degree with opium; but the eyes seem distended, and appear bright and sparkling as they generally do before the eruption of the small-pox and measles, after the sleepy effects are over. In a short time after this first dose is administered, the pulse grows regular and begins to rise; the fever cools, the convulsions, if any, abate, all the symptoms appear more favourable, and the worms are generally discharged in great quantities, by the use of the subsequent purgatives, if not before; often above a hundred at a time: but when a few only come away, and those alive, which seldom is the case, the dose must be again repeated, and this scarcely ever fails.

I never knew this medicine ineffectual when there was the least probability of success; nay, have often found it serviceable when there was not the least reason to expect it: I have been however

ever cautious in ordering it for children; for tho' I never knew it at all hurtful, its effects upon the eyes are such as frequently deterred me; especially, as their fibres are weakly, and more sensible of irritation; and the fevers arising from this source in such subjects, are seldom so violent as to hinder the administration of some other medicine, that may prove equally as effectual when the symptoms are not too urgent.

- LAURUS? *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, fructu obverse ovato, pericarpio butyraceo.*
- *Laurus foliis ovatis coriaceis, floribus corymbosis.* L. Sp. Pl.
- *Persea* Plum. t. 20.
- *Prunifera arbor fructu maximo, &c.*
‘ Slo. Cat. 185. & H. t. 222.
Plotanus Mart. 513.

The AVOCATO, or Alligator Pear-tree.

This tree grows commonly to the size of our largest apple-trees in Europe, and spreads pretty wide at the top. The branches are very succulent and soft; the leaves oblong and veiny, and the fruit of the form of a pear; but the pulp is covered with a tough skinny coat, and contains a large rugged seed, which is wrapped up in one or two thin membranous covers. The fruit of this tree is one of those that is held in the greatest esteem among all sorts of people in those colonies; the pulp is of a pretty firm consistence, and has a delicate rich flavour: it gains upon the palate of most people, and becomes soon agreeable even to those who cannot like it at first; but is so rich and mild, that most people make use of some spice or pungent substance to give it a poignancy; and for this purpose some make use of wine, some of sugar, some of lime-juice, but most of pepper and salt. Most sorts of creatures are observed to feed on this fruit with pleasure; and it seems equally agreeable to the horse, the dog, the cow, and the cat, as well as to all sorts of birds; and, when plenty, makes a great part of the delicacies of the negroes.

The tree requires some care, a rich soil, and a warm situation, to raise it to perfection. It was first introduced there from the continent.

CARYOPHYLLUS, *Foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris alternis, racemis terminatis & lateralibus.*

- *Myrtus foliis alternis.* L. Sp. Pl.
- *Caryophyllum aromaticus Americanus.*
- ‘ &c. Pk. t. 155. f. 4.
- *Myrtus arborea aromatica, &c.* Slo.
- ‘ Cat. 161. & H. t. 171.
- *An*, Cambry. Pif. 178?

PIMENTO, or All-spice.

- *Periantum Duplex: fructificationis minimum quadridentatum; floris monophyllum germinali impositum, in quatuor partes subrotundas sectum.*
- *Corolla Tetrapetala, petalis interstitiis calicis oppositis.*
- *Stamina. Filamenta numerosa e parietibus calicis & summitate germinis orta, erecto-patentia; antheræ subrotundæ.*
- *Pistillum. Germen subrotundum calice floris coronatum; stylus erectus simplicis, longitudine staminum; stigma obtusum.*
- *Pericarpium. Bacca succulenta globosa bilocularis.*
- *Semina Orbiculato-reniformia, leniter compressa, solitaria.*

This tree grows naturally almost every where in Jamaica: and is now cultivated, with great care, in many parts of the island, where it is planted in regular walks. The trees begin to bear in three years after they are first planted, but are not perfect under seven; and then they begin to pay the labour bestowed upon them very abundantly. They thrive best in those rocky lands, that can be hardly put to any other use; but they also grow very luxuriantly, and bear very plentifully, in every rich mold that stands upon a gravelly bottom; and seldom fail the expectation, be they planted where they will. The root is branched, and spreading; the trunk smooth and short, and seldom above eight or ten inches in diameter; tho' you may sometimes meet with some above fourteen. The tops of the trees are generally pretty much divided, and rise in close tufts: the leaves and bark are very warm, and full of aromatic particles, which makes them extremely cautious of fire, in all Pimento-walks, where, if it should once catch, it runs with great fury.

When the berries arrive to a full growth, they are picked: (but this must be done before they begin to ripen) they are then dried in the sun, upon barbiques or boarded floors, raised a little

from

‘ from the ground, and edged, and divided into four or more lodges; that each may contain a day’s picking. During the first and second day, they are turned very often, to expose them the more to the sun; but when they begin to dry, they are frequently winnowed, and put into sheets, that they may be the more easily preserved from the dew or rain, still exposing them to the sun every day, until they are sufficiently dried, which is known by the colour, and the rattling of the seeds in the berries; and then they are put up in bags, or hogheads, for the market. Such of the berries as come to full maturity, do, like many other seeds, lose that aromatic warmth for which they are esteemed, and acquire a taste perfectly like that of juniper-berries; which renders them a very agreeable food for the birds, the most industrious planters of these trees.

‘ Some of these trees are frequently observed to be barren, which has introduced a notion among the people of *Jamaica*, of their being male and female trees, in general; and that some of the male, or barren trees, were requisite in every walk: which, as they are commonly many, is a vast detriment. It is, however, certain, that all those I have observed, were hermaphrodites: and I am credibly informed that those they call males, when lopped and broke like the rest, for one or two years, do bear very well: which I am the more apt to believe, as I have never observed a distinct male or a female flower on any of them.

‘ The berries of this tree have an agreeable aromatic and subastringent taste, which recommends them beyond any other spice, both in the kitchen and the shop. We now have a delicate aromatic oil distilled from them, which answers all the purposes; for which the oils of cinnamon and cloves have been generally used; and is thought to be rather better than either, as it joins an astringency to its warmth. All the parts of the tree are more or less aromatic and subastringent; but the leaves seem to abound most in volatile warm particles.

‘ *Gossipium Fruticosum*, *foliis trilobis*, *seminibus majoribus*.

‘ *Gossipium foliis trilobis integerrimis*.
‘ L. Sp. Pl.

‘ *Gossipium Mart. 7. &*

‘ *Gossipium Brasilianum* *flore flavo*.
‘ Hern. Slo. Cat. 156.

The COTTON Shrub.

‘ This plant is of a quick luxuriant growth; and rises, generally, from four to six feet in height, throwing out a good many branches from all parts, as it shoots. It is now cultivated much in *Jamaica*, and supplies a very considerable and beneficial branch of the exports of that island. It thrives best in a rich gravelly soil, and generally yields two crops a year; the one in May, the other in September. It is planted in regular walks, and at a moderate distance from each other, so as to let the branches spread; which, however, are sometimes pruned, if the ground be too rich, and the growth over-luxuriant. When the pods are full grown, and ripe, they burst, and expose their seeds, wrapt up in their native flocks, to the sun; and when a great part of them is thus opened, the negroes begin to gather the wool with the seeds, from which it is afterwards cleared by a convenient machine, commonly called a *Gen*; which is made of two even, smooth, and small rollers, placed close, and parallel to each other in a frame; these are fastened to different wheels, at the opposite sides of the machine, and turned in contra-directions by the same foot-frame. The cotton is put to those rollers, as they move round, and it readily passes between them, leaving the seeds, which are too large for the interspace, behind. What passes in this operation, is afterwards hand-picked, and packed up in bags for the market.

‘ All our fustians, calicoes, *Manchester* velvets, &c. are made of this commodity; which now maintain a very considerable branch of the commerce of *Great Britain*; for they are generally worn in all parts of the world, particularly in those countries situated more immediately under the sun. Nor can there be any other sort of cloaths, so appropriated to those climates; for it easily exhales the vapours of the skin, and is not easily moistened by them, as either linen or woollen; nor does it yield or rot so soon.

‘ The greatest part of the cotton now produced, annually, in *Jamaica*, is imported into *England*, and wrought up chiefly

chiefly about *Manchester*; where, I am credibly inform'd, there are no less than 120,000 people, constantly employed in the different branches of the manufacture of this single staple. And indeed it is from this place that most foreign markets are now supplied with the various sorts of cotton cloaths; there being but little work'd up in the places of its growth, except what is made into hammocks; and even that little branch of industry has not yet reached *Jamaica*.

This plant is propagated by the seed, which is generally sowed in September or October; but the ground must be kept very clean about the young plants, until they rise to a moderate height; for they are, otherwise, very much subject to be destroyed by caterpillars. The seeds ought to be but slightly covered with mold, at first; and the earth should be well loosened about them; that the young plants, which are very tender, may take a proper root in time.

An emulsion of the seeds is recommended much in bloody-fluxes: they yield a great quantity of oil by expression; and supply many plantations with a sufficient quantity of that commodity, for their boiling-house lamps.

• **ARANEA, *Domestica major saccifera*,**
‘ *subcinerea* & *subhiruta*.

The large gray HOUSE-SPIDER.

This, tho' a large sort, is a very innocent, and always observed to carry its eggs in a round bag, close to its belly, between the legs. It throws off its skin once a year, and to go thro' the operation more easily, hangs itself by a few threads in some lonely quiet place, where after a few minutes, you may observe the belly part of the old coat burst, and the creature draw out all its limbs very gradually from the other parts of its former cover, which he leaves hanging to the cord that sustained him during the operation; after which he betakes himself to the occupations of the new year in the usual manner. It is remarkable that in this operation, the old nails, as well as the outward cover of the eyes, are left sticking to the old skin.

• **CANCER, *Ruriculus, scuta subrotunda***
‘ *violacea* & *vel flavo*, *articulis ultimis atque penultimis aculeatis*.

The BLACK or MOUNTAIN-CRAB.

These creatures are very numerous in

some parts of *Jamaica*, as well as in the neighbouring islands, and on the coast of the main continent, they are generally of a dark purple colour; but this often varies, and you frequently find them spotted, or intirely of another hue. They live chiefly on dry land, and at a considerable distance from the sea; which, however they visit once a year, to wash off their spawn, and afterwards return to the woods and higher lands, where they continue for the remaining part of the season; nor do the young ones ever fail to follow them, as soon as they are able to crawl. The old crabs generally regain their habitations in the mountains, which are seldom within less than a mile, and not often above three from the shore, by the latter end of *June*, and then provide themselves with convenient burrows, in which they pass the greatest part of the day, going out only at night to feed. In *December* and *January* they begin to be in spawn, and are then very fat and delicate, but continue to grow richer until the month of *May*, which is the season for them to wash off their eggs. They begin to move down in *February*, and are very much abroad in *March* and *April*, which seems to be the time for the impregnation of their eggs, being then frequently found fixed together; but the males about this time begin to lose both the flavour and richness of their juices. The eggs are discharged from the body through two small round holes situated at the sides and about the middle of the under shell; these are only large enough to admit one at a time, and as they pass they are intangled in the branched ramifications, with which the under side of the apron is copiously supplied, to which they stick by the means of their proper gluten, until the creatures reach the surf, where they wash 'em all off; and then they begin to return back again to the mountains. It is remarkable, that the bag or stomach of this creature changes its juices with the state of the body; and while poor, is full of a black, bitter, disagreeable fluid, which diminishes as it fattens, and, at length, acquires a delicate rich flavour. About the month of *July* or *August* the crabs fatten again, and prepare for moldering, filling up their burrows with dry grass, leaves, and abundance of other materials: when the proper period comes, each retires to his hole, shuts up the passage, and remains

remains quite unactive, until he gets rid of his old shell, and is fully provided with a new one. How long they continue in this state is uncertain, but the shell is first observed to burst both at the back and sides, to give a passage to the body, and it extracts its limbs from all the other parts gradually afterward. At this time the fish is in the richest state, and covered only by a tender membranous skin variegated with multitude of reddish veins; but this hardens gradually after, and becomes soon a perfect shell like the former: it is, however, remarkable, that during this change there are some stony concretions always formed in the bag, which waste and dissolve gradually as the creature forms and perfects its new crust. A wonderful mechanism!

This crab runs very fast, and always endeavours to get into some hole or cove on the approach of danger; nor does it wholly depend on its art and swiftness, for while it retreats it keeps both its claws expanded, ready to catch the offender, if he should come within its reach; and, if it succeeds on these occasions, it commonly throws off the claw, which continues to squeeze with incredible force for near a minute after; while he, regardless of the loss, endeavours to make his escape, and to gain a more secure, or a more lonely covert; contented to renew his limb with his coat at the ensuing change; nor would it grudge to lose many of the others to preserve the trunk intire, though each comes off with more labour and reluctance, as their numbers lessen.

When the black crab is fat and in a perfect state, it surpasses every thing of the sort in flavour and delicacy; and frequently joins a little of the bitter with its native richness, which renders it not only the more agreeable in general, but makes it fit extremely easy upon the stomach. They are frequently boiled and served up whole; but are commonly stewed when served up at the more sumptuous tables.

ELATER, *Major fuscus, phosphoricus.*
Tab. 44. f. 10.

The LARGER FIRE-FLY.

This insect is of an oblong form, about an inch or better in length, and moderately broad in proportion. It is very strong and elastic; and being put on its back, will sometimes spring to the height of four or five inches above

the level on which it is placed, the only means whereby it is enabled to recover its natural position when thus situated. But nature to enable it to go thro' this piece of mechanism, has supplied it with peculiar organs; for that part of the *scuta* of the thorax, which may be properly called the *sternum*, is produced a good way below the main body of the shell, and received in a groove placed in the fore-part of the *scuta* that covers the belly. When the insect contracts the muscles of those parts, the back part of the *scuta* of the thorax is brought close to the *elitrae* of the back, and leans against the shoulders, into which they are inserted. By these means, the head and tail, the insect being placed on its back, are the only parts that are contiguous to the plane; the prominent part of the *sternum* is forced a good way out, and pressed against the verge of the groove, and a large interval is left behind between the middle part of the body of the insect and the plane: the body being put into this attitude the muscles of the belly begin to act in their turn; and the *sternum* being forced over the verge of its groove, slips very suddenly into its common lodge, which brings the middle part of the body, with so great a force, and so sudden a jerk, against the plane, that it naturally rebounds, and that in a degree proportioned to the firmness of the plane on which the insect is placed.

This insect, besides the particularity of its spring, is one of the greatest curiosities the island affords; for it really is a perfect *phosphorus* for a considerable part of life; most of its internal parts being at times luminous, and the head furnished with two glandular spots, placed just behind the eyes in the common *scuta* of the head and shoulders, from whence it emits streams of light for a considerable part of the night. But though the luminous rays flow naturally from the insect while awake, it seems to have the power of interrupting them at pleasure, and then these spots are quite opake. I have already mentioned that most of the internal parts of this insect emit a light, but the thickness of the cover prevents it from appearing through any other place but those constituted for that purpose; yet on forcing the rings, that cover the different parts of the body, a little asunder, you may observe the same light to issue from all the entrails indiscriminately.

A person

‘ A person may, with great ease, read the smallest print by the light of one of these insects, if held between the fingers and moved gradually along the lines, with the luminous spots immediately over the letters; but eight or ten of them being put into a clear vial, will give light enough to read or write very clearly by.

‘ They are seldom seen in the day time, but wake with the evening, and continue both to move and glow for a considerable part of the night. They fly very disorderly in general, and their frequent obscure intervals render their flight still more confused; but they move naturally towards each other, for nature seems to have given them these marks, to distinguish one another, as the only means whereby they are enabled to propagate their kind; and from hence the negroes have learnt the art of holding one * between their fingers, and waving it up and down, so that it may be seen by others, who, taking it for some of their own kind, fly directly towards it, and pitch upon the hand, if they do not discover the deceit before they come too near. These insects are very common in *Jamaica*, but they keep mostly in the mountains and inland parts: they are so drowsy and torpid by day, that it is a difficult matter to make them shew any signs of life; and, if they do, it is only to fall into the same state immediately after; yet, while they hold awake, they are luminous, though they recover the usual vigour only with the night.

‘ C E N C H R I S *Tardigrada major lutea, maculis nigris notata; can- da breviori & crassiori.*

‘ The YELLOW-SNAKE.

‘ This reptile is very common in the country parts of *Jamaica*, and runs frequently from eight to sixteen or twenty feet in length; they have a horny protuberance on each side of the anus, which probably assists in the acts of copulation, and may, upon occasion, help them in climbing trees, which they often do, and with great ease.

‘ The yellow snakes move but slowly, catching their prey more by stealth or

* In case they do not catch one of the species readily, they take a fired stick or a candle, and wave it up and down instead of a stick.

‘ chance than by agility; but when they fix themselves in a tree, their length generally enables them to catch every thing that passes underneath; for they wind the tail-part round some limb, and stretch the fore-part down, in which situation, it is affirmed, they have been sometimes known to attack both men and beasts; but I could not find any credible authority for this assertion.

‘ Many of the negroes eat these reptiles, and look upon them as a rich and delicate food; but they generally preserve the fat, which is considered as a good resolutive, and highly recommended for such purposes.

‘ L A C E R T A *Media squamosa, corpore & cauda oblongo-subquadratis, auribus majoribus nudis.*

‘ The GALLEY-WASP.

‘ This reptile is most frequently met with in the woods, but is sometimes observed in low marshy places also. It is generally of a dirty colour, clouded with cross stripes of a lighter or darker hue, and changes often from that to a fine golden yellow. It is reckoned the most venomous reptile in these islands; and, it is said, no creature can recover from the bite of it; but though this is a general assertion, and told by every person, I could never learn any positive fact from persons worthy of credit. The creature’s teeth are short, even, and fixed, so that I imagine the poison, if any there be, must lie in the saliva. The tail is longer than it is generally represented in cuts, and tapers to the end. It is generally from one to two feet or better in length.

‘ L A C E R T A *Minor, corpore depresso & utrinque attenuato, lateribus fascia longitudinali albida ven- tri approximata notatis.*

‘ The WOOD SLAVE.

‘ This species is generally thought to be venomous, but I have never known an instance of it, though they are common in most of the islands where I have been. They are generally of a flattened oblong form, and taper gradually and almost equally towards both ends. I have seen these creatures, when stuck with a fork, or other weapon, to the wall, throw off all the tail by joints, one, two, or three at a time.

A Sermon preached at St. John's, in Southwark, on the 29th of May, 1756, before the laudable Association of Antigallicans, by John Free, D. D. Sandby. 9d.

THIS sermon seems to contain as much history as divinity. It is introduced by a short preface, in which are the following passages.

‘ Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow-Subjects.

‘ As your unhappy divisions have furnished some persons with plausible objections against a bill, which passed the House of Commons, for regulating the English Militia, the regulation of which is not only the best security against an highland incursion, or the sudden invasion of a foreign enemy; but also, at all events, the best strengthening of the hands of our sovereign, by putting him at the head of his people; the best refuge of the people, by placing them under the protection of their sovereign: I thought I could not do a more acceptable thing to those, who wish power and prosperity to our king and country, than to attempt to remove those dissensions, which seem to have defeated so good a scheme, and thereby given courage to our enemies abroad, distressed the nation at home, and prepared the way for any occult faction, or third power, which shall be neither kings nor subjects, to erect an independent dominion of their own.

‘ These heterogeneous creatures always find their account in keeping the prince in terror, and the people disaffected. Because in such times of trepidation and distrust, they have it in their power to fix their yoke upon the necks of both.

‘ It is easy to observe the measures which some men have taken to bring about this desired end. By discouraging the king's friends, who would have given the public better information, they have provided, that our common people, especially at a distance from the capital, should be trained up in a total ignorance of his Majesty's history and genealogy; and at the same time of their own rise and origin as a nation: And by that means brought them to be so easily imposed upon, and exasperated by any falsehood relating to these matters, as to

be often ready, solely from the want of better information, to espouse an interest quite contrary to their own.

‘ This shocking infatuation, though chiefly owing to the artifice or dulness of those sycophants themselves, has afforded them at such times but too just an occasion of representing their fellow-subjects, as a people not fit to be trusted with the defence of their king and country. Which must be a very disagreeable report for a prince to hear. And if such accounts be true, who can blame his Majesty, in a time of unprovided danger, for following the advice of his parliament, and calling over his electoral troops, our ancient kinsmen, to be aiding and assisting in his defence and ours? For otherwise, if we are so miserably at variance, as is represented, instead of repulsing the common enemy, we might have ran upon our own swords; or been base enough to have joined the foe, in order more effectually to destroy ourselves.’

An impartial Account of the Invasion under WILLIAM Duke of NORMANDY, and the consequences of it, with proper Remarks. By Charles Parkin, A. M. Rector of Oxburgh in Norfolk. Trye. 15. Quarto.

THIS pamphlet is published to prove what nobody will deny, that we shall be less happy if we were conquered by the French. The intention of the author is undoubtedly good, but his labour is superfluous at a time when all ranks of people are unanimously zealous and active against our enemies; and when indeed there is no great danger of invasions while we have the sea covered with our ships, and maintain fifty thousand men in arms on our coasts.

There is nothing very new in this treatise, except a disquisition of a fact admitted by some of our historians and antiquarians, and among others, I think, by Sir Matthew Hale.

The author, after shewing that all the principal men in England were at the conquest deprived of their titles, power, and property, proceeds thus:

‘ I should here come to a conclusion, had it not been for an objection on this subject, first offered to the public by a truly worthy learned gentleman and antiquary of the county of Norfolk, Sir Henry

‘ Henry Spilman, who in his *Icenia* relates that *Edwin*, a *Dane*, coming into *England* with king *Canute*, had the town and lordship of *Shernbourn*, and that of *Snetsham*, in *Norfolk*, granted him by that king, who enjoyed it peacefully, till he was ejected at the conquest in 1066, when they were bestowed on *William de Albini*, the Conqueror’s butler, and *William Earl Warren*. Upon this *Edwin* made application to the Conqueror, and proving that he never before, at, or after the conquest, had acted any thing against him, received an order to be restored, which the possessors abovenamed would not comply with. But *William de Albini* granted him a messuage, three hundred acres of land, with three foldcourses in *Snetsham*, and *William Earl Warren* four hundred acres of land with a messuage, with four foldcourses, as a lordship in *Shernbourn*, to be held of him by certain services, reserving the rest with the advowson of the church to himself.

‘ This relation was taken from a manuscript of the family and pedigree of the *Shernburns* of *Sharnburne*, wrote, as it seems, by the hand, about the reign of king *Henry VIII*. formerly in the possession of Sir *Henry Spilman*, or lent to him, and is now in the *Ashmolean library* or *Museum* at *Oxford*, amongst the manuscripts of Sir *William Dugdale*, Garter King at Arms. fol. 57. It was in the family of the *Sothertons*, who married the heiress of *Sharnburne*, and the lady *Sotherton* desired *Francis Gardiner*, Esq; Alderman of *Norwich*, and Mayor in 1685, to deliver it to Sir *William*, and to acquaint him that it was her desire it should be deposited in the library of the *Heralds-Office* at *London*; which Sir *William* forgot to do, and so gave it with his other books to the *Museum* abovementioned.

‘ I must take the liberty of saying, that the truth and authority of this manuscript is not to be depended on, and to justify myself, shall lay before my reader some substantial and satisfactory reasons, taken from the book of *Domesday*.

‘ The town of *Sharnburne* appears from that book to be divided into several tenures or lordships. --- *Odo* Bishop of *Baieux*, had one *Sockman* who held under him five acres, as a part of his great manor of *Snetsham*, held by

‘ *Archbishop Stigand*, in king *Edward’s* time, and granted afterwards to *Odo* at the conquest.

‘ *William Earl Warren* had two carucates of land, which four freemen held in king *Edward’s* reign, and one freeman had forty acres.

‘ *Berner*, a captain of the Cross-Bowmen, had a grant of a carucate of land with one in demeant, and five borderers belonged to it, out of which a freeman had been ejected.

‘ What I have produced cannot be said to belong to *Edwin*, the person who had these tenures both in king *Edward’s* days, and at the survey being mentioned, being small fees, whereas *Edwin* is said to have held the whole town.

‘ The principal manor or lordship in *Sharnburne*, as the said *Domesday book* proves, was in the hands of sixteen freemen in king *Edward’s* time, who held under king *Harold*, on whose death the Conqueror gave it to *Ralph Guader* Earl of *Norfolk*, and on that Earl’s deprivation for rebellion, it was given to *Ivo Tailgeosc*, who was Lord of it at the survey, so that *Edwin* could have no interest in this.

‘ There was also a very small tenure in the said town, held by *Peter de Valoines*, a *Norman* baron, who had invaded or seised on the land of a *Socman* of *Harold*, being sixty acres, and *William de Pertinai*, a *Norman*, held it at the survey, under *Peter*, valued at six shillings and eight pence *per ann.* and there was a freeman who held six acres, valued at six pence *per ann.* and held it under the protection of the Lord *Peter* at the survey.

‘ This last account is of great service to prove that *Edwin* had no interest in the township of *Shernburne*, either as lord of a manor, or as a proprietor in any lands. So exact is the *Domesday* register, that not only great lordships, but the meanest, even the least part of a knight’s fee, or freehold tenure, as *Edwin’s* must have been, is there accounted for; the lords and owners of them, both in the time of king *Edward* and at the survey, are fairly specified; that every one’s particular service and duty to the king, as well as his own right and title, might be well known, and maintained by such an undeniable evidence and authority.

‘ If so little an invasion or incroachment could not be passed by, can any one imagine that so large a tenure as that of *Edwin’s*, who is represented to have been lord of this town and of *Snetsham*, could in both places be passed by and wholly omitted? This cannot be supposed, it being so contradictory to the great end, and the real intent and design of the survey.

‘ But the said manuscript is also absolutely false, in the account of *William de Albini* the king’s butler granting to *Edwin* a certain portion of lands, &c. out of this lordship of *Sharnburn*, and that of *Snetsham*. The said *William* had plainly no interest or possessions in either of these towns in the reign of the Conqueror. *Odo* Bishop of *Baieux*, on his conspiracy against *William Rufus*, or king *William II.* his nephew, in 1088, forfeited his interest in these manors, and on his forfeiture, that king granted them to *William de Albini*.

‘ Some historians have been too forward to credit this story of *Edwin*, and *Fuller* calls him *Edwin de Sharnburn*, and tells us that --- “ He traversed the title of the Earl *Warren* to his Lordship’s, and being a *Norfolk* man durst go to law with the Conqueror, and question the validity of his donations, yea, he got the better of the suit, and the king’s grant was adjudged void.”

‘ The author of the above manuscript of *Sharnburn* is not known; it is false in many other particulars; some ignorant herald to aggrandise the family was probably the author, and so placed *Edwin* at the head of it; and is founded on no valuable authority or record, but on idle tradition, and common report, which increases as a snowball, and makes mountains of mole-hills.’

To this we shall only add, that the story, whatever be decided concerning it, proves very little, since it is plain, that the restoration, if any such there was, could be only considered as an act of favour, and a grant from the Conqueror.

A Scheme for preventing a further increase of the NATIONAL DEBT, and for reducing the same. Inscribed to the Right Hon. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of CHESTERFIELD. 6d. Quarto. Dodley.

THIS pamphlet seems to be written with a very honest intention by a man better acquainted with arithmetic than with style.

He begins with asserting what no man doubts, and no honest man pretends to doubt, that the *French* have gained upon our commerce, and that the national debt has swelled so high that it can be no longer safely enlarged.

‘ The reduction of the national debt, to, at least, 40,000,000, is very essential towards making us a happy people, (which sure is not so difficult to effect as some may imagine,) for thereby the great increase of our commerce will render this nation the Grand Mart of the world; and by the great increase of our navigation we shall be able to navigate our ships as cheap as (if not cheaper than) the *French*, *Dutch*, or any other nation; likewise to sell our manufactures on as good terms as any other people whatsoever: an affair of so great consequence merits the serious thoughts of the legislature.

‘ I shall take the liberty to introduce an observation on the *French* trade, made by an elderly merchant of great veracity in the year 1745; that he remembered when all the ports in *France* together did not send yearly fifty sail of ships to the *West-Indies*, and lived to see the number increase gradually to upwards of two hundred sail fitted out from one port only to the *West-Indies*.

‘ This great increase of the *French* navigation and trade, was chiefly owing to their underselling us in most *West-India* commodities, especially Sugars, Cotton, Indigo, and all *West-India* goods, by which *France* is become now the greatest market in the world; which is not to be wondered at, as their outward-bound cargoes cost them twenty per cent. less upon an average, than our outward-bound cargoes do us; consequently they can afford to undersell us in all their returns.

‘ Should it be said, that trade in general is increased in *Europe*, I wish I could say

say our trade and navigation are increased in the same degree as the *French* trade is; but this no one can presume to say. As reflections on this topic seem to me to have been quite neglected, the consequence thereof (if not timely taken into consideration) will be, that the *French* in a few years commerce will leave us little enough to look after.

To this no objection can be made, but that it cannot be discovered by common eyes, why the debt should be kept up to forty millions. Why should it not be reduced to twenty, --- why not to nothing? why should not all these wretches that live on public misery, commissioners of excise, and officers without number, be at once, if it be possible, discarded, and sent to gain a living by honest industry, or to beg it of those whom they are now insulting?

Therefore, after deliberating upon many schemes, and turning my thoughts upon many ways, to bring about so desirable a thing as the increase of our trade and navigation; I could not fix upon any plan so easy as that of Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart. which is a total alteration of the present system of raising the supplies, by abolishing all duties, excises and taxes, and raising the supplies by one general tax. This would make the nation a kind of free port, which would render it in a few years the grand magazine of the world.

He then proceeds to answer objections, which he appears to state very seriously, and without either scorn or indignation. Many objections have been made to Sir *Matthew Decker's* scheme, and some of them very frivolous, not worth mentioning; the three most material I will mention, in order to obviate, *viz.* the first, That the ministry will lose their power; the second, That the ministry, and those in great places, will not then have so many ways of serving their friends; and the third, That such a scheme will hurt those who now enjoy places, salaries or have reversionary grants under the government, as most places will then be rendered useless.

To remove these difficulties, I reply to the first, The minister would gain esteem, and have much less trouble, as they would not every year be taxing their fellow-subjects, which is one chief cause of the dislike the independent part of the nation have to them; they will thereby have much less business at home,

more leisure to pursue the good and true interest of the nation, by making foreign affairs their chief study, and would prevent many families from ruining their fortunes at elections. To the second, I make the general answer now given upon any complaint to the public offices; "The good of the nation must be first considered." To the last, my answer is, I should be sorry to prejudice any one; therefore all those who now enjoy any places, pensions, or salaries of any kind, should receive the same during their lives to be paid out of the monies raised for the service of the current year, and those who have reversions of places on the decease of the persons in possession, should be paid a sum equal to the full value of their grants.

It had been surely better to say, that those objections are the reasons for which every wise and honest man desires the immediate execution of the scheme.

He then proposes to raise money by the following method, As the *French* now declare they are so well skilled in the state of our finances (I fear more so than many among us are) that if they carry on their trade by neutral bottoms to keep it alive, and by threats or attempts of invasions keep us at the present expence and annual increase of our national debt; they will fully effect their purpose.

To frustrate this scheme of the *French*, I shall begin with the first part of my scheme, and recommend that the Legislature raise three millions at *Michaelmas* next, by annuities on lives not exceeding six and a half *per cent.* (foreigners excluded,) the management of this to be conducted by seven trustees, to be yearly named by his majesty; three noble Lords, two Commoners, and two persons conversant in trade, who should act without any salaries, the whole expence for the management of this not to exceed 1000*l.* *per Ann.* *viz.* for clerks 400*l.* *per Ann.* for advertisements, papers, books and incident expences 100*l.* *per Ann.* for the broker's salary 200*l.* *per Ann.* for ten shillings chair-hire for each trustee when he attends 300*l.* Total 1000*l.* The said three millions to be immediately employed to the paying off the national debt, not in less sums than 200,000*l.* at any one payment; and when it happens that stocks are under *Par*, the trustees shall be empowered to buy in stocks in the names of the Lord High Chancellor, the President of the council, and the

Chanc-

190 A scheme for preventing an Increase of the National Debt.

Chancellor of the exchequer for time being, in trust for the nation. On the death of any annuitant the trustees to take in such as seem most to their advantage, but not to exceed six and a half *per Cent.* interest, and all monies arising by new annuitants, to be appropriated for the further payment of the national debt, as soon as the same shall amount to 200000*l.* and the trustees to receive the future dividends, or an adequate sum, out of the sum raised for the service of the current year on all debts they shall pay off, as if the same still existed, to accumulate in order to the further lessening of the national debt: this would immediately strike our ambitious adversary with terror, and in the course of ten or twelve years pay off an immense sum.'

He then by a detail of the houses in this island, formed I know not upon what authority, shews how eight millions may be yearly raised by a tax upon houses, the land-tax being reduced to sixpence in the pound, and all other taxes abolished.

This scheme he enforces by a very curious estimate of the diminution which every man's fortune is daily suffering in our present condition

The utility and benefit each person will receive from this scheme, will plainly appear in stating one case only, for about ten years past, of Mr. B. who then declined business with a fortune of 10000*l.* which he laid out in the purchase of new South-sea annuities, at the then price of about 95 (but I will say Par) and he became possessed of 10000*l.* of those annuities, which brought him in for interest, at 4*per Cent. per Ann.* Upon a calculation he then made of the many duties, taxes, and excises, his income was affected thereby upwards of, *per Ann.*

He had then to live upon

Since then, the following taxes have been laid on, which affect him in the following manner.

1746 The Glass duty on all sorts of glass bottles and drinking glasses.

	L. s. d.
1747 The act for repealing the several rates and duties on houses, and for granting other rates and duties upon houses, windows or lights, each house 2 <i>s.</i> each window 6 <i>d.</i> for fourteen windows, 9 <i>d.</i> for nineteen windows, and upwards 1 <i>s.</i> each.	2 16 0
The Coach duty -	8 0 0
1748 Passed that grievous duty on trade of 12 <i>d.</i> in the pound on all goods imported, which affects every middling family.	8 0 0
1748 Duty on windows and lights extended to contiguous buildings, sky-lights and lights in dwelling-houses.	1 10 0
1750 The act for reducing the several annuities of 4 <i>per cent.</i> to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per cent.</i> until the 25th of December, 1757	50 0 0

Total 72 6 0

Which taken from 300*l.* remains 227 14 0

From which deduct his parish taxes, and poor rates, Church rates and Ward rates.

Remains 210 0 0

1756 The taxes for this year being not yet fixed
 1757 The taxes to be then laid will affect every one.
 At Christmas 1757, a further reduction of his interest, $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*

L. 160 0 0

Reflecting upon the case of Mr. B. it plainly appears his income, which was 300*l. per Ann.* in 1746, by the increase of taxes is or will be, in 1757, reduced to less than 160*l.* and in so short a space of time as about ten years, whereof two only of them were in war, six years peace, and two neither war nor peace; what will the consequence be, if we engage in this absolutely necessary war, which may continue some years if a stop is not put to this growing evil? I fear the small

small remains of Mr. B's income will be in effect wholly destroyed by the consequence of the just increase of our taxes. And here I cannot forbear reflecting, that in the last ten years, peace hath hurt us more than war: peace, instead of bringing plenty, hath brought poverty by lowering of interest; and war by accumulating our taxes, will reduce us to a most deplorable state.

An account of the conferences held, and treaties made, between major-general Sir Wm Johnson, and the chief Sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senekas, Tuskaroras, Aughquageys, Skaniadaradighronos, Chugnutes, Mahickanders, Shawanele, Kanuskagos, Toderighronos, and Oghquagoes, Indian nations in North America, at their meetings on different occasions at Fort Johnson in the county of Albany, in the colony of New York, in 1755 and 1756; with a letter from the rev. Mr. Hawley to Sir Wm Johnson, written at the desire of the Delaware Indians; and a preface giving a short account of the six nations, some anecdotes of Sir William, and notes illustrating the whole; also an appendix containing an account of conferences between several Quakers in Philadelphia, and some of the heads of the Six Nations in April 1756. Octavo, Millar, 1s. 6d.

A book with such words on the first page might easily frighten a reader from turning to the second. And indeed these conferences are more important than entertaining; they however enable us to form some conceptions of the manners of the wild nations. The Preface exhibits an account of the five nations, extracted from *Colden*, and a character of Sir Wm Johnson, which may properly interest the curiosity of the Reader. The Vocabulary is so useful to those who compare *French* with *English* accounts, that we should injure our readers by neglecting to insert it.

The five nations consist of so many tribes or nations, joined together by a league or confederacy like the united provinces, and without any superiority. This union has continued so long that we know nothing of its original.---They are known to us by the names of the *Mohawks*, *Oneydoes*, *Onondagas*, *Gayugas*, and *Senekas*.---The *Tuskaroras*,

after a war they had with the people of *Carolina*, fled to the five nations, and are incorporated with them; so that now, indeed, they properly consist of six nations.---Each of them is again divided into three different tribes, who distinguish themselves by three different arms, viz. the bear, the tortoise, and the wolf; the *Sachems* put that, belonging to their tribe, to every public paper.---They think themselves, by nature, superior to the rest of mankind, and assume the name of *Ongue-bonwe*, that is, men surpassing all others.---This opinion gives them that courage, which has been so terrible to all the nations of *North America*;---and that opinion they have taken such care to impress on all their neighbours, that on all occasions they yield to them the most submissive obedience.---They have such absolute notions of liberty, that they allow of no kind of superiority, and banish all servitude from their territories.---All the nations round them have, for many years, intirely submitted to them, and pay a yearly tribute to them in *Wampum**; they dare neither make peace or war without the consent of the *Mohawks*: two old men commonly go about every year or two, to receive this tribute; and I have often observed, what anxiety the poor Indians were under, while these two old men remained among them. An old *Mohawk Sachem*, in a poor blanket and dirty shirt, issues his orders with as arbitrary an authority as a *Roman dictator*.---The authority of their *Sachems*, who govern in all public affairs, as well as that of their leaders and captains, con-

* *Wampum* is the current money among the Indians: it is of two sorts, white and purple; the white is worked out of the inside of the great conques, into the form of a bead, and perforated, to string on leather; the purple † is worked out of the inside of the muscle-shell; they are wove as broad as one's hand, and about two feet long: these they call belts, and give and receive at their treaties, as the seals of friendship; for lesser matters, a single string is given. Every bead is of a known value, and a belt of a less number is made to equal one of a greater, by so many as are wanting, fastened to the belt by a string.

† As the Indians live far from the sea, our people make and sell these, or exchange them for beaver skins, &c. and many, at *Albany* particularly, make a handsome living by that trade.

• fests wholly, and is only obtained by the
• good opinion the nation have of the
• wisdom and integrity of the former, and
• of the courage and conduct of the lat-
• ter; and they lose it by a failure in those
• virtues.

‘ Their instruments of war are muskets, hatchets, and long sharp-pointed knives ; these they always carry about with them. The hatchet, in war time, they stick in their girdle behind ; and they have the art of directing and regulating its motion, so, that though it turns round as it flies, the edge always sticks in the tree near the place they aim at.--- The use of bows and arrows is now intirely laid aside, except among the boys.--- Their castles [or towns] are generally a square surrounded with palisadoes, without any bastions or outworks.--- They express peace by the metaphors of a tree and fire, and all Indians make use of a hatchet or ax, as an emblem of war.’

• Sir William Johnson, bart. was born
• in Ireland, and is nephew of the late Sir
• Peter Warren. His uncle, while captain
• of a twenty gun ship of war, stationed
• at New-York, the year I cannot ascertain,
• married a lady, a native of that city.
• Soon after, he purchased large tracts of
• land in that colony, and sent to Ireland
• for his said nephew, then about seven-
• teen or eighteen years of age, whom he
• put in possession of a considerable part
• of it, lying contiguous to the Mohawk
• country. By a constant residence there †
• ever since and by pursuing, with inde-
• fatigable industry, every prudent mea-
• sure that occurred, he has many years
• since improved wild woody lands into
• plentiful rich farms; thereby has had
• the pleasure of living in a neighbourhood
• of wealthy farmers and industrious
• tradesmen, all his own tenants; who
• were first invited thither by him, and
• from the lowest circumstances, have ar-
• rived to what they are by the liberality
• of his purse, and the wisdom of his in-
• structions.

† ' There he learned the *Mohawk* language. This I assert, from hearing him often converse in it with great facility; and yet we find, when he appears at these solemnities, to treat with them on behalf of his king, they consider him as an *Englishman*, ignorant of their language; conversing all along by an interpreter.

• Besides the attention his estate demanded, which must have been considerable, he, till very lately, traded largely as a merchant with his Indian neighbours, and more especially with our Indian traders, who go every spring from *Albany*, and other parts, to *Oswego*; where multitudes of Indians from distant regions assemble, and barter beaver skins, &c. for *European* commodities. These the principal traders used to take from Sir *William*'s store, on credit, as they passed by his door in their boats on the *Mohawk* river, in their way to *Oswego*; and pay for them on their return, the ensuing fall, in the goods they got in exchange.

As our trade with the Indians is of great advantage to us, and had in him one of its principal supports, I should with much regret have heard of his declining business, had I not known, that the perfidy and ambition of a restless and dangerous neighbour and the good of his country called him to action in a nobler sphere. Few merchants had faith like him to trust large effects in the hands of young, raw and unexperienc'd men, whom he chose to encourage for their industry; indeed few could, none having such a capital, nor any in the country so large an assortment: add to this, that his house, very properly called *Fort Johnson*, is situated above 30 miles back from *Albany* by land, a great way farther by water; which considerably lessened the expence, trouble and time of the traders, and consequently enabled them to deal to better advantage. But what rendered him of yet more utility, in this respect, was, that in all his transactions he ever acted with so much openness and integrity, that those who once dealt with him thought themselves happy in improving the correspondence.

‘ For many years he has been colonel
‘ of militia in the county of *Albany*; and
‘ about six years ago he was appointed
‘ one of his majesty’s honourable council
‘ of the province of *New York*; thence he
‘ is stiled the honourable in this book.
‘ He is turned of forty years of age, of
‘ stature near six feet, of a most comely
‘ aspect, and is every way well form’d for
‘ the most manly exercises. Notwithstand-
‘ ing what I have said of him, should I be
‘ asked, whether he has any enemies in

‘the

the circle of his acquaintance? I would answer, what is the natural, the unavoidable consequence of merit? is it not to be envied?

A Vocabulary of some words and names used by the French authors, who treat of the Indian affairs, which are different from the names of the same people or place, used or understood by the English, and may therefore be useful to those who intend to read the French accounts, or compare them with the accounts now published. (Colden.)

Names used by the French. The same called by the English, or Five Nations.

Abenagues.	Owenagungas, or New England Indians, called likewise the Eastern Indians.
Algonkins.	Adirondacks.
Amihouis.	Dionondadies, or Tuinondadeks, a branch or tribe of the Quatoghes.
Amiez.	Mohawks, called likewise Maquas.
Bay des puans.	Enitajiche.
Chigagou.	Caneraghik.
Corlaer, or Corlard.	Schenectady.
Detroit.	Teuchsagrondie.
Hurons.	Quatoghe.
Hinois.	Chiectaghicks.
Iroquois.	The Five Nations.
Dac huron.	Caniatare, or Quatoghe lake.
Loups.	Scahkook Indians, New York city.
Manhattan.	Odislaftagheks.
Mascouetcs.	Mahikander, or River Indians, living on Hudson's River below Albany.
Mourigan.	Twightwies.
Miamies.	Tiodondoraghie.
Missilimakinak.	Achfisaghecks.
Missisakies.	Oneydes.
Oneyouts.	Cadarackui lake.
Ontario lac.	Albany,
Orange.	Quackfies and Scunkfiks.
Outagamies.	Utawawas, or Dewagunhas.
Outawas.	Quakfies.
Renards.	Fstiaghicks.
Sauiteurs.	Satanas.
Shaouonons.	Todericks.
Tateras.	Scunsik.
Terre rouge.	Frighecks.
Tongorias.	Senekas.
Tsonontouans.	

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

Vol. XLIX. Part I. For the Year
1755. Davis and Reymers.

THIS volume contains many entertaining and many useful narratives and observations, of which we ex-

VOL. I.

tracted some in our last pamphlet. Many more of equal value might be taken, but we desire to promote, not to hinder the sale of these valuable collections, which have done so much honour to the English nation. We wish, however, that the editors of these papers would have some regard to the purity of our language, which is too frequently vitiated by their correspondents and translators, and yet more to the sanctity of religion, which seems treated with too little reverence when it is represented as hypothetical and controvertible, that all mankind proceeded from one original.

Queries sent to a friend in Constantinople, by Dr. Maty, F. R. S. and answered by his Excellency James Porter, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and F. R. S.

The Queries proposed were the seven following.

1. Whether we may know with any certainty, how many people are generally carried off by the plague at Constantinople?
2. Whether the number of inhabitants in that capital may be ascertained?
3. Whether what has been advanced by some travellers, and from them assumed by writers on politics, be true, that there are more women than men born in the east?
4. Whether plurality of wives is in fact, as it was confidently affirmed to be, in the order of nature, favourable to the increase of mankind?
5. What is the actual state of inoculation in the east?
6. What is become of the printing-house at Constantinople? And are there any original maps of the Turkish dominions, drawn from actual surveys?
7. What sort of learning is cultivated among the Greeks, and among the Turks?

To these Queries his Excellency James Porter, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and Fellow of this Society, was pleased to make the following answer:

1. The only plague, which I observed at Constantinople, in the course of seven years, was that of the year 1751: there are almost annually dispersed accidents, some perhaps real, some suggested by

wick

trick and design, to serve sinister purposes.

I am convinced, that whatever is told us of that distemper is rather conjecture than observation. However, I had made it a principal study to attain to some data, whereby I could draw a probable conclusion concerning the number of the dead, that year, which might also have led me to have ascertained that of the inhabitants of *Constantinople*.

2. The *Turks* have no register, no bills of mortality: they are prohibited, by their law, to enumerate the people. I applied to the *Reis Effendi*, and other ministers of the Porte, to know what probable calculation they could make concerning the number of dead; but they all concurred in one general answer, that they had no other but what was founded on the decrease of the consumption of the quantity of corn or bread, and in general talked of about 150,000. I therefore betook myself, with all my care and industry, to try what probable conclusions I could draw from that imperfect datum. Corn is delivered out by an officer of consideration, and an exact register kept.

Before the commencement of the plague that was in March and April, 1751, the consumption of corn was 19000 measures, called *Khilo's*. On its continuance and decrease it diminished to 17000, and on its total cessation, it was found not to amount to above 14000. A *khilo* weighs twenty-two *okes*. It is ground to eighteen *okes* of flour. The bakers have generally the secret to make out of this last quantity twenty seven *okes* of bread. They add to an *oke* of flour one of water, besides some salt; and as their bread is almost dough, few of the watery particles are exhaled; and it is thought of the best, if it is not doubled in quantity when taken out of the oven.

The common people, and even most of the middling and easy, live principally on bread; the former with onion, garlick, fruits, or pulse, according to the seasons; the latter with very small portions of flesh or fish. The more laborious professions, as labouring men, stone-cutters, carpenters, &c. eat from two to two and a half *okes* a day; the other, according to the common run of families, composed of men, women, and children, half an *oke* each; so that the lowest calculation, on a medium, may be about an *oke* and a

quarter daily, eaten by each person at *Constantinople*.

But should it be thought too much, an *oke*, which is two pounds three quarters *English*, we may suppose nearer the truth: the following conclusions then will result.

That therefore on the highest number of 19000 x 27, we have 513000, the quantity of *okes* of bread consumed, and consequently the number of souls at *Constantinople*. That on the decrease of the plague to 17000, 54000 persons were either dead or missing. That when the quantity was reduced to 14000 on the cessation, those either fled or dead amounted to 135000.

It is said by some, that *Constantinople* contains near three millions of inhabitants; but on whatever supposition we take the consumption of the quantity of bread, that quantity will be found erroneous.

On a gross calculation made by some of the principal men, and particularly the *Chiorbachee's*, or colonels of *Janizaries*, who had their stations at the most noted and only places where the funerals pass, they reckoned for six weeks, whilst the plague was at its height, and in its crisis, from 900 to 1000 *per diem*; and that the whole amount of the dead in that time might be about 40000: and from the time it was in its increase and decline, they added 15 to 20000 more. If therefore we admit 60000 in the whole, it will be as that sum to 513000, or as 1 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

There is a remarkable coincidence between this proportion, and the number of dead which was carried out of the *Adriano* gate, during twelve days, the same season of the year, 1752; and of the like number of days in 1751.

1751 Health.	1751 Plague.
June 14 - - 11	June 12 - - 24
15 - - 3	13 - - 29
16 - - 5	14 - - 32
17 - - 5	15 - - 35
18 - - 4	16 - - 24
19 - - 8	20 - - 50
20 - - 3	25 - - 34
22 - - 3	22 - - 37
23 - - 5	23 - - 52
24 - - 4	July 14 - - 56
25 - - 5	15 - - 57
26 - - 3	16 - - 59
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59	489
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So that the number of dead, at least through that gate, in time of common health, was to those in that of sickness, as 59 to 489, or as one to $8\frac{1}{3}$, nearly.

The *Adrianople* gate is reckoned the greatest passage for the dead, on account of its vicinity to the most extensive burial-places.

A great deduction must be made for the vast decrease of the consumption of wheat towards the cessation of the plague, from the considerable numbers, who fled into *Asia*, the islands of the *Archipelago*, and *Romelia*.

A cogent argument with me to demonstrate that *Constantinople* is not peopled in proportion to its extent, is the immense care which the late Sultan *Mahmud* took, not to admit new inhabitants or strangers; none could remain a night in the city without commands from the Porte, and those were with great difficulty obtained.

It is extreme difficult, if not impossible, to come at any other *computus* of the number of inhabitants, much more so of houses at *Constantinople*. The city is divided somewhat in the manner it was under the *Græcian* empire, that is, into different quarters, called *Mahales*, and each under the especial direction of an *Imaum*. As far as it extends to their immediate advantage, they are informed of the number of families in their district; but whoever would dare to collect from them, might not only risk the censure of the government, but his head. Besides, if the inquiry is general concerning houses, it is impossible to fix a determined idea; they confound palace, *feraglio*, shop, room, and call them indiscriminately houses. The *Jews* say, that they have 10000 houses at *Constantinople*: but in what we call a house, there are perhaps ten families, and the distinct number of the latter they dare not mention. I endeavoured with persuasion, and all my weight, to induce the *Greek* and *Armenian* patriarchs, to obtain for me a register of the births and burials of their respective communities; but at length they acknowledged it impossible. Their parishes are farmed to curates by the diocesan bishops; the income arises from births and burials; so that to conceal the former, they must likewise the latter; and they never exhibit a faithful register.

3. That there are more women than men born in the east, seems a figment of travellers, rather than founded in truth;

it is scarce to be known, where polygamy is lawful. The apparent conclusion may seem natural, because many of the *Harems* of the opulent, especially in the great cities, are numerous: but these are not composed of the natives of those cities, but are brought from countries where the Christian rites are observed, in time of peace, from *Georgia*, and of war, from *Hungary* and *Russia*, &c. so that if more women are found in such families than men, they must be looked upon as an extraneous production annually, or daily imported.

We have not yet extant an exact genuine account of the customs, manners, and practices, of those people, nor really of these countries. Those which I have read are extreme faulty, not to say worse, in many particulars, which have fallen under my own knowledge. And how can a *Tournefort*, and many others I could name, in running over vast tracts of countries in two years, or less, sometimes by night, sometimes by day, with hasty caravans, give us a true history? Even *Ricaut's*, he, who dwelt some years in these countries, is founded on very imperfect memoirs: what he says of the interior of the *feraglio* is impossible to be known; and I find by some original letters of his, from *Hamburg*, to a nephew he had, as secretary to this embassy, that he begged for some notes of one Mr. *Coke*, formerly in that office, in order to continue his history. Now it is evident that all such notes must have been only the hearsay of the Christians of *Pera*, who neither have, nor ever had, knowledge or observation sufficient to be depended on; nor dare they venture to enter into intimate particulars with such *Mahometans* as could truly inform them.

Credulity and vulgar errors abound, as a consequence of their faith; for they are all *Greeks* or *Romanists*. Those are taken traditionally. To instance in one collected from them, and universally received by travellers: they tell us, that the *Turks* make public prayers and processions in time of plague, when 1000 corps a day are carried out of the *Adrianople* gate. This tradition was current in the year 1751. I knew it must be false from the very *Koran*. However, I had the question put to many, particularly to the *Reis Effendi*, great chancellor of the empire, who let me know they never numbered them, nor inquire minutely how many died; that in time of great calamity

ty or sickness, they only ordered a passage of the *Koran* to be read in their Mosches. Thus, by a single inquiry, I detected a fable which has passed current, since *Mahomet* the second's time. This is one example of many.

4. I can affirm, with truth, what may seem a paradox, that in general, Mahometans, notwithstanding their law, procreate less than Christians. The rich, who are the only persons that can maintain concubines, have seldom four or five children. Few, I have heard of, or known, exceed two or three; many of the former, and most of the middling and poorer sort, have generally but one wife. The latter indeed exchange them with facility; but yet we do not perceive they have a numerous progeny.

5. Inoculation is practised at present among the *Greeks*, and, notwithstanding religious scruples among the *Romanists*: with the few whom I have known, it generally succeeded; but the numbers will not admit of comparison. There are not perhaps twenty in a year inoculated. The *Timoni* family pretend, that a daughter had been inoculated at six months old, but afterwards acquired the small-pox in the natural way, and died at twenty-three years. The evidence is doubtful. *Timoni*'s account is incorrect; his facts are not to be depended on. *Pylarini*'s is more exact. It was neither *Circassians*, *Georgians*, nor *Asiatics*, who introduced the practice. The first woman was of the *Morea*; her successor was a *Bosniac*; they brought it from *Thessaly*, or the *Peloponnesus*, now *Morea*. They properly scarified the patient, commonly on many parts, sometimes on the forehead, under the hair, sometimes on the cheeks, and on the radius of the arm. A father told me, that the old woman not being able, through age, to make the incision on his daughter, with the razer, he performed that operation. The needle has also been used. The *Turks* never inoculate: they trust to their *fatum*.

6. Printing was introduced by an *Hungarian* renegado, who called himself *Ibrahim Effendi*: it had no long continuance. The copies are not many, and are now very dear and scarce, few even to be bought.

The maps did not exceed three or four; one of *Perse*, one of the *Bosphorus*, and one of the *Euxinus*, or *Black-Sea*; they are not to be found but in private hands. All our maps of these countries are extremely imperfect and incorrect.

The jealousy and superstition of the people, though the government should permit Christians to raise any printing-house, would be an irresistible impediment; and they are too ignorant themselves to be ever capable of doing it. The adoptive son of this *Ibrahim Effendi*, who bears the same name, is secretary under the interpreter of the Porte; he has all the materials for printing, but never could find, since his father's death, and during the Sultan *Mahmud*'s reign, money to carry it on. The question is now, whether Sultan *Osman* is not too strict a Mussulman to continue the permission.

7. The progress of arts and sciences, and literature, seems travelling on, *gradatim*, to the westward, from *Ægypt* to *Greece*, from *Greece* to *Rome*, thence to the west of *Europe*, and I suppose at last to *America*. The *Greek* clergy, who should support the whole machine of learning, are themselves the source of ignorance; all their talents and acquisitions consist in bribing amongst the *Turks*, and soliciting to destroy one patriarch in order to make another; to rise from a curacy to a bishoprick, and to exchange from an indifferent one to a better. They endeavour to cultivate literal *Greek*, and some study it, but advance no further. There are neither grammarians, critics, historians, nor philosophers, among them; nor have they proper preceptors or masters to instruct. They have formed a sort of an academy at Mount *Athos* for their youth, which will scarce survive the person who has undertaken it: he has himself but the mere elements of science. However, his desire of knowing may improve him, and he may perhaps lay the foundations in some youth with success.

The *Turks* have many books amongst them, though exceedingly dear; folio's I have seen cost 100 to 2 and 300 dollars each, *i. e.* from 15*l.* to 45*l.* The few printed folio's, some of which I picked up some years ago, cost 5*l.* to 6*l.* sterling. Their scribes spend many years about a few copies. Their learning consists principally in abstruse metaphysics: some few touch the surface of science. I have looked out with great industry for old *Arabian* manuscripts in the mathematical way: what they brought me were translations of some propositions of *Euclid*, *Theodosius*, *Archimedes* and *Apolonius*. They have some parts of *Aristotle*; but their favourite philosophy is the atomical or *Epicurean*, which with them is called the *democri-*

democratical, from *Democritus*. Many of their speculative men have adopted that system, and conform to it in their secret practice. The institutes and practice of physic are taken from *Galen*. *Eben Zyna*, or *Avicena*, is a principal guide: *Mathiolus* is known. But with all this, as the sole

drift and end of their study is gain, there does not seem the least emulation towards true knowledge: so that the state of letters may be said to remain deplorable, without the least glimmering, or remote prospect of a recovery.

Books and Pamphlets published 1756.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. A free and candid examination of the principles advanced by the Bp of London, in his sermon and discourses on prophecy. *Davis*
2. Letter from a member of Parliament on plate tax. *Scot.*
3. A state of the case between the managers of the Royal family privateers and James Goddard. 6d *Kent*
4. Rolt's history of South America. 6s *Gardner*
5. A letter to the inhabitants of G. Britain and Ireland, to stir them up to make all necessary preparations to meet a perfidious enemy, who intend to invade our land and attack our liberties. 6d *Johnson*
6. The philosophy of earthquakes. By Dr. Stukely. 3d edit. with an addition to part 3 on the late earthquake. 2s *Corbett*
7. The sentiments of a true Antigallican. &c by *John Free*, D. D. with a postscript relating to the anonymous writers of a monthly review. *Sandby*
8. The general theory and phenomena of earthquakes. 1s *Owen*
9. The history of Crœsus king of Lydia; 2s 6d. *Dodskley*
10. The case of the Jews considered with respect to christianity. 1s 6d *Owen*
11. Beawes's correct tables for calculating exchanges. 1s 5s *Griffiths*
12. A close translation of Voltaire's epistle on liberty. 1s *Hitch*
13. The baptists vindicated, &c. By *J. Brine*.
14. A vindication of the Quakers from the aspersions of a malecontent writer, and the authors of some paragraphs in the public news papers. 6d *Collier*
15. A survey of the county of Sussex; By *Richard Blugden*, 7s 6d *Lintot*
16. Acts of assembly passed in Jamaica from 1681 to 1754 inclusive. *Worrel*
17. A brief state of the conduct of Pennsylvania for the year 1755. 1s 6d *Griffiths*
18. An answer to an invidious pamphlet, intitled, A brief state of the conduct of Pennsylvania. 1s *Bladen*
19. Memoirs of corporal Bates, a broken-hearted soldier. 1s *Owen*
20. A real defence of A——l B——g's conduct. 6d
21. The manner of securing all sorts of buildings from fire; from the French of M. le compte d'Espie. 2s *Piers*
22. The devil upon crutches in England; or, night scenes in London. Part II. 1s 6d *P. Hodges*
23. The Prater, continued in weekly numbers at 2d each.
24. Rowning's preliminary discourse to an intended treatise on the fluxionary method. 1s 6d *Harding*
25. Letters on Hume's history of Great Britain. 4s *Innys*
26. Maxims, characters, and reflections, 4s
27. A dissertation on bleeding. 1s *Field*
28. Neal on the venereal disease. 3s *Robinson*
29. Calcot's remarks on the bp of Clogher's vindication of the O. and N. Test. 2s *Withers*
30. Aphorismata Medica. Auctore *Richardo Maningham*. 3s *Robinson*
31. Letter to the Reverend Mr Wesley. 6d *Cooper*
32. Reynolds's experiments on the chalybeat waters lately found at Bromley, Kent. *Payne*
33. Haller's pathological observations. *Whist.*
34. Cowley's Geometry, 6s *Brotherton*
35. A letter to Sir John Barnard. 6d *Scott*
36. Bradwell's practice of painting, *Millar*
37. Fourth letter to the people of England. 1s *Collyns*
38. Martin's abridgment of the philosophical transactions, from 1743 to 1753, 2 Vols. Quarto, *Davis*
39. Justinian's institutes, with a new version, 1s 5s *Bathurst*
40. Critical remarks on the tragedy of Athelstan, 6d *Cooper*
41. A satirical review of the falsehoods and manifold absurdities, hitherto published concerning the Earthquake, to which is annexed an authentic account of the late catastrophe at *Lisbon*. By a man of Business. 1s *Corbett*
42. Second part of the satirical review of the falsehoods and absurdities hitherto published concerning the earthquake at *Lisbon*. By a man of Business. 1s *Corbett*

[To be continued.]

A view

A view of the importance of GIBRALTAR tending to remove all suspicions that no better care will be taken of that important Fortress than has been taken of MINORCA.

GIBRALTAR is but a small, though ancient town. Since the *English* have been masters of this town, it is become a place of considerable trade, which it was not before, especially between the coast of *Barbary* and this place; the *English* Merchants at *Gibraltar* having great warehouses of all kinds of goods of the growth of *Barbary*, so that they furnish the merchants in *London* on as good terms as they had them in *Barbary*; and by the convenience of shipping, can send them to *England* in smaller quantities than by loading vessels wholly, as they were obliged to do before.

They likewise have a great trade here, by *barcolongo's*, with the empire of *Morocco*; so that the trade is seldom shut up; and *Gibraltar* is now the market for the wax, copper, almonds, drugs, and other products of *Barbary*.

The reasons why we presume that due care will always be taken of it, are as follow, *viz.*

1. Because *Gibraltar* preserves to us the convenience, protection, and security of our commerce to the Straits, above that of all other nations, more especially in regard to the *Algerines* and *Salleemen*, who are influenced by it to keep their treaties with us.

2. Because as it commands the passage or entrance of all our navigation into the Mediterranean, both in time of peace and war, so it is equally necessary, and as much our interest, to keep it ourselves, as for any gentleman to keep possession of the gate which leads to his own house; it being in the power of those who possess this port, at all times, to interrupt, annoy, or hinder whom they shall think fit in their trade, by keeping two or three ships of war constantly on that station.

3. Because, before *England* was in possession of *Tangier*, on the side of the *Straight*, we were never able to deal with the *Algerines*, and other *Turkish* robbers; who, for near a century, had carried on a successful pyratic war against the commerce of this nation, and never could be reduced till, by the situation and possession of the abovementioned place, we distressed them so much, not only by taking their ships going in and coming out of

the Straits, but also by retaking such of their prizes as they had taken in the ocean, that at last they were forced to be content with such a peace as we would give them.

4. Because the security of our *Italian*, *Turkey*, and fish trades, intirely depends on our possession of this place; and should we ever lose it, or part with it, it is very reasonable to believe, that both the *Algerines* and *Salleemen* would soon break with us again; so that in such a case, the abovesaid branches of trade would almost wholly fall into the hands of our rivals, the *French* from *Marseilles*, who by their situation are always ready at hand to furnish those markets, as soon as they are in want, while we, on our part, shall be obliged to carry on that trade by the tedious methods of fleets and convoys, and at last, perhaps, come long after the market is supplied by our rivals. Besides all this, the article of insurance, which would certainly run much higher than usual under such circumstances, would prove a heavy charge on our goods.

5. Because the mischief would not stop here: for as the *Algerines* have formerly cruized at the mouth of our channel, and some of them have come into our very ports; so it is possible that, if we should lose *Gibraltar*, they may become, being so well acquainted with our channel, a much more dangerous enemy to us, than they were formerly, and may attack all our trade in general, as the *St. Malo* privateers did in the wars of *Q. Anne*, whenever they find that they can carry home prizes without any interruption; which is not to be done, unless we should be dispossessed of *Gibraltar*, and thereby take the bridle, which has hitherto restrained them, out of their mouths.

6. Because, with respect to our neighbours, *Gibraltar* is situated in such manner, that it is in the power of the present possessors to cut off any naval communication between one port and another, of each of those very powerful kingdoms, with which we have such frequent occasions to be at war for above these fifty years past, who would soon turn the tables upon us, if they should recover this place out of our hands, especially in time of any rupture between us.

7. Because this advantage is not all that we reap from the possession of *Gibraltar*; for it hath put into our hands occasionally a great proportion of the freight trade into the *Mediterranean*, especially that

that of the *Hamburgers* and *Hollanders*, who have made use of *British* bottoms to carry on their commerce in those seas.

8. Because setting aside all other considerations, there cannot be a stronger proof of the importance which the possession of this place hath been to us, than that it hath been a formidable check to the naval power of *France*, from the hour of our taking it, to the conclusion of the last *French* war.

9. Because its proximity to *Cadiz*, the great mart and center of almost all the riches of *Spanish America*, gives us the greatest opportunity of commanding that port, and the trade frequenting it from the *West Indies*; which, in time of war with *Spain*, may be reckoned of no small consideration or importance.

10. Because, as the advantages of *Gibraltar*, which result to this kingdom to the foregoing particulars, are fully confirmed and demonstrated by the experience of many years past; so the preservation of it, at all times, is of much greater concernment than it ever was before, as will appear by considering the present state of public affairs: that many capital manufactures are springing up in most parts of *Europe*, and particularly in *France* and *Spain*, and that several other powerful states are endeavouring to vye with us in commerce and a maritime force.

11. Because, if we part with *Gibraltar*, there is reason to believe, that the *Spaniards* would use us afterwards with as little ceremony in the *Mediterranean*, as they have so long done in the *West-Indies*; and thus our *Italian* and *Levant* trade would be absolutely ruined.

12. Because *France* and *Spain* in conjunction will ever have their eye upon this possession, in order to wrest the same out of our hands, and ruin the whole maritime power of *Great Britain*.

13. Because *Gibraltar* lies at hand to intercept their *East* and *West-Indies* fleets, with the spoil and riches of both worlds: it separates and divides *Spain* from itself, and hinders all communication by sea from the different parts of their dominions, and consequently must keep them in a perpetual dependence, and put them under a necessity to court our friendship, as well as fear our enmity: it gives us an opportunity to pry into all their measures, and to observe all their motions.

14. Because it will ever check the rise of the naval power of *France*, which can never be above our match at sea, whilst

Gibraltar remains in our hands. It hinders the communication between their ports and squadrons in the ocean and the *Mediterranean*: it makes it impossible for them to supply sufficiently their southern harbours with naval stores either for building or repairing of fleets.

15. Because long experience has evinced, that we can never, with security, depend on the faith of *France*; and therefore, if *Britons* are determined never to become vassals to that crown, they never can part with any thing that is so substantial a preservation of their maritime power, and consequently of their liberties and properties, as that inestimable fortress of *Gibraltar*.

16. Because it appears, from a series of incontestable facts, too tedious to recite here, that the commerce and navigation of *France* have been increasing ever since the time of that great and able *French* minister, monsieur *Colbert*.

17. Because the charge and expence of keeping *Gibraltar* bears no proportion to the advantages we reap by it, and the detriment and injury our trade and navigation must sustain, if ever we part with it.

18. Because, since the fatal, and as yet unaccountable, loss of *Minorca*, *Gibraltar* is the only resource we have to carry on any trade in the *Mediterranean*, and to prevent the union of the *French* and *Spanish* fleets with themselves or each other.

19. Because, 'tis to be hoped, we are not yet fallen into such contempt with our enemies, our neighbours, or our allies, nor can they have so mean an opinion of our sense and discernment, and the integrity of our statesmen as even to hint such a thing to them, as the parting with *Gibraltar*.

20. Because, if we part with *Gibraltar*, will it not be asked, to what purpose did we make war in queen *Anne's* time? to what purpose bestowed great sums, and gained great victories? did we beat the enemy, and forced them to beg peace, and now must bribe them to accept of it? Have we conquered, and shall they give terms, and get towns by losing battles? Or if we should part with it for the sake of peace, pray what consideration are we to receive for such a concession? What can be given as an equivalent?

21. Because there can be no substantial reasons to take such a thorn out of the foot of *Spain* and *France*, and to remove such an obstacle to their greatness: the enterprising genius of the latter is as well known

known, as it is formidable to all its neighbours, but in particular to us: and *Spain*, it is also well known, is taking large strides to raise manufactures and a maritime power. What resource have we now but in our fleets, and by the help of *Gibraltar*, to make it impracticable for their squadrons in the ocean and mediterranean to join?

22. Because the nation in the world whose power we have most reason to guard against, is that of *France*; and yet we don't know by what fatality it has so often happened, that we have been the unhappy instruments of promoting it. *Oliver Cromwell* gave the first rise to its greatness at land, and king *Charles* the second at sea: the late queen, by an ignominious peace, restored it, when it was reduced to the lowest extremity, and must, have submitted to any conditions she had thought fit to impose.

23. Because there seems to be more reason for our being tenacious in preserving this possession at this time, than there ever was since we have had it; for there is too much room to fear, that we are the only maritime power that must stand alone against those of *France* and *Spain*, and such allies as they shall be able to influence; since our own and natural allies, the states general of the united provinces, and the house of *Austria*, whom we have more than once saved from impending and inevitable ruin, have at last fairly declared to the world, that they will not be concerned in our quarrel with *France*, nor in its consequences.

24. Because the *Spaniards* give more encouragement, by certain artifices, to the *French* in their trade, by the way of *Old Spain* to *New Spain*, than they do to the *English*.

25. Because the treatment of the *English* in particular by the *Spaniards* in *America*, is said by some to have been with a view to compel us, at length, to give up *Gibraltar*, which, for that very reason, we ought to be the more sanguine to preserve.

26. Because men in power will always know, that a fortress conquered by our fleets and armies, and yielded up by treaty, becomes part of the *English* dominions, and subject to the legislative power of *England*, and cannot be disannexed but by act of parliament: and consequently, any agreement to deliver up such a fortress to an enemy, is high

treason within the statute of the 25th of *Edward III* and to give it to any one

More reasons might be given, to shew never to part with that important place; but these, we presume, will suffice for the present.

The CONNOISSEUR. N°. 132, Thursday, August 5, 1756.

Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo. HOR.

I KNOW not any greater misfortune that can happen to a young fellow at his first setting out in life, than in falling into low company. He that sinks to a familiarity with persons much below his own level, will be constantly weighed down by his base connections: and though he may easily plunge still lower, he will find it impossible ever to rise again. We cannot give a liberal turn of mind to a vulgar by introducing him to genteel company, any more than we can make a beau of him by dressing him in embroidery: but a gentleman will as naturally catch the manners of a blackguard by mixing with blackguards, as he would daub his cloaths with foot by running against a chimney-sweeper.

By low company I would not be supposed to mean the best and most valuable part of mankind, which have been distinguished by the name of middling sort of people: though I am not ignorant, that these are despised by all, who would be thought to keep the best company. The apes of quality affect to look upon all others, who have no relish for the amusements of high life, or do not chuse to pay a guinea for their ordinary, as downright vulgars: and it was with the utmost contempt I once heard a young coxcomb of fashion speak of a most intimate friend, ' that he should be forced to drop his acquaintance, because he kept such low company.' Neither would I confine this appellation solely to the inferior order of tradesmen and mechanics, or the whole body of the mobility in general: for although this rank of people may be literally said to be in low life, a right honourable, who lets himself down to the manners of a porter or a hackney coachman, differs from them in nothing but his title.

A propensity to low company, is either owing to an original meanness of spirit, a want of education, or an ill-placed pride, commonly arising from both the fore-mentioned causes. Those who are naturally of a groveling disposition, shew it even at school, by chusing their play-mates from the

the scum of the class; and are never so happy, as when they can steal down to romp with the servants in the kitchen. But the most frequent cause is the desire of being, as it is called, the head of the company; and a person of this humble ambition will be very well content to pay the reckoning, for the honour of being distinguished by the title of the Gentleman. It sometimes happens, that a man of genius and learning will stoop to receive the incense of mean and illiterate flatterers in a porter-house or a cider-cellars; and I remember to have heard of a poet, who was once caught in a bawdy-house in the very fact of reading his verses to the good old mother and a circle of her daughters.

There are some, who have been led into low company, merely from an affection of humour, and from a notion of seeing life and a desire of being accounted men of humour, have descended to associate with the meanest of the mob, and picked their cronies from *White-Chapel* and *Broad-St.-Giles's*. Of these characters the most remarkable is a young fellow of family and fortune, who was born and bred a gentleman, but has taken great pains to degrade himself; and is now as complete a blackguard as those whom he has chosen for his companions. He will drink purl in a morning, smoke his pipe in a night-cellars, and eat black puddings at *Bartholomew-Fair*, for the humour of the thing. All the while he is reckoned by his friends to be a mighty good-natured gentleman, and without the least bit of pride in him.

In order to qualify himself for the society of the vulgar, *Bob* has studied and practised all the vulgar arts under the best masters. He has therefore cultivated an intimacy with *Buckhorse*, and is very proud of being sometimes admitted to the honour of conversing with the great *Broughton* himself. He is also very well known among the hackney-coachmen, as a brother-whip: but his greatest excellence is cricket-playing, in which he is reckoned as good a bat as either of the *Bennets*; and is at length arrived at the supreme dignity of being distinguished among his brethren of the wicket by the title of *Long Robin*.

It is diverting enough to consider the fate of many of *Bob's* intimate friends and acquaintance. It must be owned, that some of these have come to an untimely end; that some have been sent abroad, and others been set in the pillory, or whipt in *Bridewell*. One of *Bob's* favourite amusements is attending the executions at *Tyburn*:

VOL. I.

and it once happened, that one of his companions was unfortunately brought thither; when *Bob* carried his regard for his deceased friend so far, as to get himself knocked down in endeavouring to rescue the body from the surgeons.

As *Bob* constantly affects to mimic the air and manners of the vulgar, he takes care to enrich his conversation with the emphatical oaths and expressive dialect of *Billinggate* and *St. Giles's*; which never fails to recommend him as a man of excellent humour among the *choice spirits* and the *souls of sound sense, and satisfaction*, and frequently promotes him to the chair in these facetious societies. But he is particularly famous for singing those *cant songs*, drawn up in the lingo of sharpers and pick-pockets; the humour of which he greatly sets off and heightens, by screwing up his mouth, and rolling about a large quid of tobacco between his jaws.

Bob has indulged the same notions of humour even in his amours: and he is well known to every street-walker between *Charing-Cross* and *Cheap-Side*. This has ruined his constitution, and often involved him in several unlucky scrapes. He has been frequently bruised, beat, and kicked by the bullies in *Fleet-Ditch* and *Blood-Bowl-Alley*; and he was once soundly drubbed by a soldier for engaging with his trull in *St. James's* park. The last time I saw him, he was laid up with two black eyes, and a broken pate, which he got in a midnight skirmish about a mistress in a night-cellars. He had carried down a bunter which he had picked up in the streets, in order to treat her with a quartrein of gin royal; when a sturdy chairman attempting to take away his doxy, a battle ensued between them, and he was severely handled, amid the universal cry of the whole company, of--kick him *up* stairs, kick him *up* stairs.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Lieutenant General Blakeney, for his Britannic Majesty's Garrison of the Castle of St. Philip in the Island of Minorca.

Art. I. That all acts of hostility shall cease, until the articles of capitulation are agreed upon and signed.

Art. I. Granted.

Art. II. That all honours of war shall be granted the garrison on their surrender, such as, to march out with their firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, 24 charges for each man, match lighted, four pieces of cannon, and two mortars, with 20 charges for each piece,

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a covered waggon for the Governor, and four others for the garrison, which shall not be searched on any pretence.

Art. II. The noble and vigorous defence which the *Englysh* have made, having deserved all the marks of esteem and veneration, that every military person ought to shew to such actions; and marshal *Richlieu* being desirous also to shew general *Blakeney* the regard due to the brave defence he has made, grants to the garrison all the honours of war that they can enjoy, under the circumstance of their going out for an embarkation, to wit, firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty cartouches each man, and also lighted match; he consents likewise, that lieutenant-general *Blakeney*, and his garrison, shall carry away all the effects that shall belong to them, and that can be put into trunks. It would be useless to them to have covered waggons; there are none in the island, therefore they are refused.

Art. III. That all the garrison, including all the subjects of his britannic majesty, as well civil as military, shall have all their baggage and effects secured, with liberty of removing and disposing of them as they shall think proper.

Art. III. Granted, except to the natives of the island, upon condition that all the lawful debts of the garrison to the *Minorquins*, who are to be considered as *French* subjects, shall be paid.

Art. IV. That the garrison, including the officers, artificers, soldiers, and other subjects of his britannic majesty, with their families, who shall be willing to leave the island, shall be provided with proper transport vessels, and conducted to *Gibraltar* by the shortest and most direct navigation: that they shall be landed there immediately upon their arrival at the expence of the crown of *France*, and that they shall be supplied with provisions out of those that may be yet remaining in the place, at the time of its surrender, as long as they shall remain in the island, and during their voyage at sea, and that in the same proportion that they receive at present. But if a greater quantity should be wanted, that they shall be furnished with it at the expence of the crown of *France*.

Art. IV. Transport vessels shall be furnished from among those which are in the pay of his most christian majesty, and proper for the military and civil garrison of fort St. *Philip*, and their families. These

vessels shall carry them by the safest navigation to *Gibraltar*, with the shortest delay possible, and shall land them immediately, upon condition, that after their being landed, these ships shall be provided with sufficient passports, that they may not be molested on their return to the port of *France* they shall be bound for: and hostages shall be given for the safety of the transport vessels and their crews, who shall embark in the first neutral ship that shall come to fetch them, after the said vessels shall be returned in the port of *France*.

The garrison shall also be supplied with provisions, as well during their stay in the island, as for twelve days voyage, which shall be taken from those that shall be found in the fort St. *Philip*, and distributed on the footing, that they have been usually furnished to the *Englysh* garrison; and if more be wanted, it shall be furnished, paying for it as shall be agreed by commissaries on both sides.

Art. V. That proper quarters shall be provided for the garrison, with an hospital fit for the sick and wounded, whilst the transports are getting ready, which shall not exceed a month, to be reckoned from the day of signing this capitulation; and with regard to those who shall not be in a condition to be transported, they shall stay, and care shall be taken of them, 'till they are in a condition to be sent to *Gibraltar* by another opportunity.

Art. V. The vessels being ready for the transporting the garrison, the providing quarters, as demanded, becomes unnecessary; they shall go out of the place with the least delay, in order to proceed to *Gibraltar*; and with regard to those who cannot be embarked immediately, they shall be permitted to remain in the island, and all the assistance they shall want shall be given them for their going to *Gibraltar*, when they shall be in a condition to be embarked; a state of them shall be drawn up, and the necessary passports shall be left, for a ship to go and return; and an hospital shall also be furnished for the sick and wounded, as shall be settled by the respective commissaries.

Art. VI. That the governor shall not be accountable for all the houses that shall have been destroyed and burnt during the siege.

Art. VI. Granted for the houses destroyed or burnt during the siege; but several effects, and titles of the admiralty-court, which have been carried into the fort shall

shall be restored as well as the papers of the town-house which have been carried away by the receiver; and the papers and titles relating to the ladings of the *French* merchant ships, which have been also retained.

Art. VII. When the garrison shall come out of the place, nobody shall be permitted to debauch the soldiers, to make them desert from their regiments; and their officers shall have access to them at all times.

Art. VII. No soldiers shall be excited to desert, and the officers shall have an intire authority over them to the moment of their embarkation.

Art. VIII. An exact discipline shall be observed on each side.

Art. VIII. Granted.

Art. IX. That such of the inhabitants of the Island, as have joined the *English* for the defence of the place, shall have leave to remain, and to enjoy their goods and effects in the Island without being molested.

Art. IX. General *Blakeney* and marshal *Richlieu* cannot fix or extend the authority of the kings their masters over their subjects; it would be setting bounds to it, to oblige them to receive in their dominions those whom they should not think proper to have settled there.

Art. X. That all prisoners of war shall be restored on each side.

Art. X. All the prisoners that have been made during the siege shall be restored on each side, so that when the *French* return those they have, the piquets, which were taken going to join the *French* fleet, the day admiral *Byng* appeared before *Mabon*, shall be restored.

Art. XI. That Mr. *Cunningham* the engineer, who acted as a volunteer during the siege, shall have a a passport, and leave to go wherever his affairs require.

Art. XI. Granted.

Art. XII. Upon the foregoing conditions, his excellency the lieutenant-general governor consents, after the hostages shall have been exchanged for the faithful execution of the above articles, to deliver up the place to his most christian majesty, with all the magazines, ammunition, cannons, and mortars, except those mentioned in the second article; and to point out to the engineers all the mines and subterraneous works. Done at the castle of St. *Philip* the 28th of *June*, 1756.

Art. XII. As soon as the foregoing articles shall have been signed, the *French* shall be put in possession of one of the gates of St. *Philip*'s castle, as well as of the forts *Marlborough* and St. *Charles*,

upon the hostages being sent on both sides, for the faithful execution of the foregoing articles.

The staccado that is in the port shall be removed, and the going in and coming out shall be left open, at the disposition of the *French*, until the whole garrison has marched out: in the mean time, the commissaries on both sides shall be employed; those on the part of his excellency general *Blakeney*, in making an estimate of the effects in the military magazines, and others; and those on the part of his excellency marshal *Richlieu*, in receiving them; and to deliver to the *English* such part thereof, as has been agreed upon. Plans shall also be delivered of the galleries, mines, and other subterraneous works. Done at St. *Philip*, the 29th of *June*, 1756.

Of General BLAKENEY, whose Bravery and Conduct have afforded us our only Consolation amidst our Losses and Disgrace. The following Character has been published in the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

BLAKENEY's character in private life is the amiable. He is compassionate, gentle, just and generous; not of that untoward disposition that would trample on the necks of those fortune has placed beneath him, nor of that brutal inclination as to commit himself, or excite others to commit, murder, rapine, violence or lust; thinks it not a dishonour, like too many of his cloth, to own and adore a God. His being a creature, teaches him to be a Christian; and in the exercise of that profession, he is not only careful, but exact: and so nicely observant has he been of the articles of war, ever since he has had any command, as to make those under it, without exception of persons, as punctually obey the first five of them, as any of the rest; a pattern in vain set to almost all other colonels.

He is abstemiously sober --- scrupulously honest---consummately modest.---a lover of hospitality, a hater of prodigality, the best paymaster, the sincerest friend; easy of access, affable in discourse, complaisant in deportment, and obliging in his actions; averse from the extravagant or debauched; always present to the industrious, or honestly necessitous; forgetful of flights and ill-treatment, ever mindful of favours and obligations.

He is of the same country with the late

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famous Sir Peter Warren, and both were ornaments to it. He has always represented a borough there, and, though a military gentleman, and, of course, a dependent, has ever acted with that uprightness in his senatorial station, as never to give or sell his vote, when it was to be put in competition with the good of *Ireland*; a despised and neglected, yet a loyal and glorious nation.

Ye English, observe this, and think of some of your own representatives.

As to his fortune, which in this age is reckoned the most distinguishing mark of a man, it is slender in itself, though sufficient for his virtuous manner of living; yet, were it twice as great, it would be far from being enough for the noble use he would put it to. His paternal inheritance, of not quite a thousand a year, he made over to his brother on marriage, for the General has been always a bachelor, yet extreme complaisant to the ladies. His estate, I say, he made over to his brother *Robert*, also an *Irish* member, reserving to himself a part hardly worth mentioning.

His family is very ancient, and his relations very numerous, chiefly consisting of nephews and nieces; therefore, thro' his affection for them, the income of his regiment of foot and his salary as lieutenant-governor of *Minorca* could not admit of his saving a great deal. What he had saved out of his estate, and the pay he received from the government, he lost by *Wilson's* breaking.

The chief study of his life has been the art military, together with its appendages--very different things, though commonly taken to be one and the same; the common opinion being, that to make your men turn out their toes, cock their hats, handle their firelocks, loop back the skirts of their coats, and box their hair *a la mode*, is sufficient to make a soldier. The ceremonial part of reviews and field-days he retained, and taught his men very minutely, and from thence was termed a *marinet*.

He had a number of things made of pasteboard, which the wags of those days called puppets, by the movements thereof he could represent all the different postures and exercise of a battalion.

Thus, by a close application to fortification and gunnery, to geometry and geography, the information which others of his rank were obliged to obtain from under their command, he found within himself; which both saved him the

trouble and shame of asking instructions from others, and prevented his being misled or imposed on by them; and hence he got the reputation of being a capable soldier. Nor was his great skill in his profession confined to the land service only, it extended also to that of the sea, inasmuch, that were a certain improvement of his, and which by experiment has been found to answer, put in execution this day, it would be of singular advantage to the navy. I forbear enhancing the thing, hoping that at the General's return to *England*, the Admiralty will apply to him for a discovery of the whole; mean time, I may go so far as to give a small hint thereof; and that is, 'To throw aside the match, and to make use of pistols, on board our men of war.'

As to his behaviour in his public capacity, we need go no farther back than fifteen or eighteen years. Upon the breaking out of the *Spanish* war, he was sent to *America* to raise a new corps of 4000 men. This he did soon and well; and considering the disadvantages he laboured under, clothed, disciplined, embarked, and made a junction of them with the main army, in so short a time as is almost incredible. His conduct in that affair, his planning the camp at *Cuba*, and his counsel on the second setting out for *Porto-Bello* ought never to be forgot; but, above all, his advice and opinion at the siege of *Lazar*, had they been followed then, that important fortress must have fallen into the hands of the *English*, and, as a consequence thereof, all the vast treasure of *Cartagena*, which would have been more than sufficient to have repaid the whole charges of that unfortunate expedition.

The death of Lord *Catchcart* and General *Sopwith* were doubtless great losses, and no otherwise could have been made up, but by the command's devolving on the person we now speak of; but, that was not to be done; superiority of rank always supposing superiority of merit, and therefore it devolved on Mr. *W----t---th*: but, what the progress, ill successes and conclusion of the whole affair were, every one remembers.

On that return Mr. *Blakeney*, who had been judged a fit person to be sent out Brigadier, instead of being promoted for the services he had done, or even suffered to remain as he was, was now judged only fit to be a Colonel, and accordingly descended to that rank; so that having

having been used for three years to be called Brigadier, it was not easy for him now to know his own title. A degradation of this kind would have been looked on by others as singular ill treatment; but he contented himself with considering, that 'nothing was taken from him, but what before had been given:' nevertheless one very unhappy circumstance attended the thing, which may be called an irreparable loss; his destroying in one indiscreet moment the product of forty years observation, toil and study, by committing to the flames his invaluable treatise of *Military Discipline*.

A few months after his return to *England*, he was sent down to the north to reduce to obedience part of the *Highlanders*, that had mutined on their being ordered to *Flanders*. This he effected in a speedy and peaceable manner.

From that time till the year 1745 he remained unemployed.

Had he given up *Sterling* castle to the rebels, in all likelihood he would have been censured or cashiered; but, as he kept it, there was no likelihood at all of his being applauded or promoted. That he did his duty at the last mentioned place, was indeed granted; but compliments like that were worn thread-bare: for he knew himself, as did every one else, that he was not only the first, but the only person, that had hitherto given any check to the rebellion.

Account of the Plot in Sweden.

THREE has been lately discovered in *Sweden*, a plot which seems to have been of an extraordinary kind, a plot not, as is usual, against the King, but against the people, whom the conspirators purposed by the help of the guards to subject again to absolute monarchy. The affair is yet little known, tho' some of the conspirators are put to death, nor has any clearer account of it been yet brought than is contained in the following letter.

Stockholm, July 24.

The execution of count *Brabe*, baron *Horn*, and the captains *Stablweld* and *Puke*, makes very deep impressions on the peoples minds. The sentence passed on them is made public, and the substance of it is, that colonel count *Hardt*, who has fled from justice, had drawn up in writing the plan of the revolt, that they should begin by forcing the states of the kingdom to alter the resolutions they have taken; to which end, after putting some of the

senators and the principal members of the present dyet under arrest in their houses, they proposed to dissolve this assembly; that when the populace should have begun the insurrection, they would get it supported by the troops, especially by the regiment of guards and that of royal artillery, in which they had made sure of many subalterns and private men, that *Ernest* the running-footman, impelled by a revengeful spirit, had resolved to raise a tumult in the city: and as his project tallied with the plan furnished by count *Hardt*, all the conspirators had agreed to let him open the execution: and had intrusted him with money, to be employed in bribing the populace.

In count *Brabe*'s sentence it is said, among other things, that he confessed that he had had several conferences on this subject with the other conspirators, especially with baron *Horn*, marshal of the court, count *Hardt* and captain *Puke*; that he found this project very practicable, and had approved it. That with the assistance of captain *Puke*, he (*Brabe*) had prepared 800 cartridges and got them conveyed to *Stockholm*; but having brought them too late into this city, whereby he and count *Hardt* found themselves incapable of backing *Ernest* the running footman, they did in consequence use their utmost endeavours to hinder the insurrection that he (*Brabe*) after the said *Ernest* was arrested, spread a false report that his own life was in eminent danger, and omitted nothing that might engage captain *Stablweld* to abscond, lest he should disclose the whole affair.

The principal points mentioned in the sentence pronounced against baron *Horn*, grand marshal of the court, are these: that he endeavoured by largeesses to corrupt the populace, as also the guards, in order to draw them into the plot; that several meetings had been held at his house, where they examined the plan given by count *Hardt*.

It is alleged against captain *Stablweld*, that having been made acquainted with the project formed by count *Hardt*, he offered his assistance; that he had since had divers conferences on this subject with the said count, captain *Puke* and other conspirators; and that he had laid up in his house considerable quantities of muskets, bayonets, powder and ball.

Captain *Puke* confessed that he had many times consulted with count *Hardt* on the plan formed by the said count, and had

com-

communicated it to baron *Horn*; that he had helped count *Brabe* in casting of leaden bullets, and that it was through his persuasions that captain *Stablfeld* engaged in the conspiracy.

On the 26th instant *Mozelius*, *Christior-nin*, *Escelin* and *Erust*, four other conspirators, were beheaded; and the commission is actually trying *Flodelius*, *Helberg*, *Fijcher* and *Sahlfeld*, accused of having endeavoured to raise an insurrection in the provinces.

The King of Sweden's Letter to the States.

To the States assembled.

I Longed for the meeting of the states that I might open my heart to them, and lay before them, as my best friends, not only what concerned me, but also what regarded their own interest.

The states will easily call to mind the extraordinary way in which providence was pleased to make choice of me to be their king. Amidst the most disastrous circumstances, and when almost every appearance was against me, I was elected by a free choice solely directed by that hand which can alone remove all human obstacles. The fond desire of wearing a crown was not my motive for acquiescing in this choice. My situation amply satisfied my ambition; I lived in quiet, and was happy. I obeyed the call of heaven; my election seemed to be the Lord's doing, and therefore I thought it my duty to submit.

God is my witness with what hearty affection I embraced the interests of this kingdom; with what ardent zeal I labour, ed to unite the minds of all my people, and inspire them with love to their country; and to fulfil all the offices which providence had imposed upon me in such a divine and miraculous manner. Agreeable to my act of security, I have sacrificed myself for the maintenance of the laws and liberties of the kingdom. I have always laboured with pleasure to obtain what the states thought would be of advantage to them. Free from all reprehensible foreign engagements, married to the best of women, and my family yearly increasing, I could never regard the interests of *Sweden* but as my own and my childrens. It hath been my constant desire, from the beginning to this minute, to make my kingdom happy; and to the measures I took for this end I owe the most pleasing moments of my life.

I am now to acknowledge, with inexpressible concern, that in the execution of my designs, especially since the meeting of the diet, I meet with difficulties that make me very sensible of the weight of a crown.

I thought that in the exercise of the royal power I was to have no other director, under the word of God, but my own conscience, and the *form of government*, my act of security and the fundamental laws of the kingdom; and I imagined that none could, without my knowledge, lessen or extend their bounds contrary to the spirit and letter agreeable to which I accepted and swore to observe them. I thought that as I looked upon the promise I had made before God and the states to be sacred and inviolable, I might require of my subjects the performance of their promise made with equal solemnity to me; and I could not expect that they would infringe the VIIIth article of the *form of government* to strip me of my rights founded in law.

I have nevertheless the mortification to find on every occasion my prerogative industriously incroached upon, and harder conditions prescribed to me than those the king my predecessor submitted to.

I leave it to the states to determine whether there be any obscurity in the law, or whether the manner of interpreting it throws an ambiguity upon it. Whatever it be, the senators who have undertaken to answer for the true spirit of the laws have signified to me their sentiments by several representations; which, I own, have greatly surprised me, being such as I did not expect.

If their interpretation be just, I am at a loss to know how far my act of security binds me, and how far I am at liberty to examine whether the counsels and advices given me by the senate be consistent with my oath and the dictates of my conscience: I am reduced to a worse state than that of the meanest *Swede*, who cannot be compelled to act against his conscience. If I cannot speak my sentiments, my act of security loses its force; it becomes absolutely useless when no regard is paid to my opinion. In short, I know not whether I am master in my own house: at least the remonstrances of the 23d of December last leave me room to doubt it.

God, who searcheth all hearts, knows my invariable disposition to conform to the laws, and what pains I have taken to bestow places only on persons capable of filling them worthily. The rules I followed in the disposal of employments might have been known from the time I came to the settlement of my hereditary dominions. At my accession to this crown my first care was to extirpate those abuses, which had been introduced into all parts of the kingdom

dom contrary to law, of buying and selling places. In the exercise of the power given me by the XL. article of the *form of government* and the IXth. of my act of security, I have always had regard to mens merit and services. Nevertheless, when I have thought it my duty to pass by the person recommended to me, my nomination of another, tho' perfectly legal, has been voted against.

At one time, capacity was not to be preferred to length of service; at another, a person's abilities gained him the preference, tho' he had served a less number of years than the person named by me. I have seen so much inconsistency on this head, that at this hour I am still at a loss how to act so as to please every one.

I make not these complaints from any distrust in the senators: I speak only of the manner in which the spirit of the laws hath been for some time past chalked out to me. I cannot give up the prerogative vested in me by the constitution of the kingdom. Several places I have left vacant, that the states might judge whether I deserve the reproaches I am loaded with. Rules have been dictated to me, and recommendations have been made to me that never were dispatched by the states; and yet it was represented to me that I ought to be guided by them in the disposal of places. All this is evident from the protocol of the 22d of February last. Without consulting me in the least, such orders have been sent to my officers, as belonged only to a king to give.

But what chiefly wounds my delicacy, degrades the royal authority, and imbibes the exercise of its functions, are the repeated harsh and undeserved reproaches, contained in divers remonstrances, accusing me of acting contrary to my act of security; of admitting foreigners into the administration of the laws; of giving occasion to measures destructive of the public liberty, of suffering myself to be led by evil counsellors, and other similar imputations which I cannot recal to mind without blushing. All this is found in the protocols, particularly those of September 9, October 23 and 30, December 23 and 24, 1754, and in the protocol of revision of September 2, 1755. These ideas have given rise to disturbances, apprehensions and distrusts; and to shoals of papers and pamphlets tending to instigate my faithful subjects to arm in defence of their liberty, as if it had been in danger from me. It is this that in the anguish of my heart I complain to the state.

I can believe that the senators of the kingdom made these representations only in discharge of their duty: the states are to judge. In this case, I have no resentment against the senators: but they ought also to believe, and for this I appeal to their consciences, that I have never deliberately acted against the fundamental laws and liberties of the kingdom, my act of security, and the privileges of the states, and that I have constantly embraced such principles as tended to the support of those laws. I promise myself, therefore, from the fidelity of the states, that they will labour to remove every stumbling-block. I again solemnly protest that the liberties of the kingdom are as sacred and dear to me as to any *Swede* whatever, and that I will chearfully spill the last drop of my blood for their support. Let the states on their part lend attention to what I am going to declare to them, *viz.* That from this moment I cannot hold the reins of government with any satisfaction, if they do not inform me distinctly on what footing I may for the future exercise without trouble the rights and prerogatives of my royalty, without giving room for differences to spring up every moment between me and the senate, and without incroaching on the liberty of the states. When the states shall have marked out to me this path, they may be assured that I will faithfully follow it, and that I will be the principal support of their liberties and privileges, that I may hereby promote the welfare of the country and the safety of every individual, agreeable to the spirit of the laws and ordinances.

Let the states deliberate freely, for God's sake, on the contents of this declaration. May the God of peace and concord inspire and bleſs their deliberations. To obey the call of heaven I came into this kingdom. I renounced my patrimony: I gave up the territories and dignities I was invested with: I honestly bound myself by oath to your country. I am still resolved to sacrifice for its true interest all I have in the world: but if, contrary to all expectation, I am laid under an inability of manifesting the integrity of my heart and my fervent zeal for the welfare of *Sweden*, I had rather, and have long been ready to, resign a scepter entrusted to me by God and the free choice of the states, and to renounce a crown, rather than continue to wear it in continual anguish, and on a footing unworthy of royal majesty.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICUS.
Stockholm, July 6, 1756.

Tell me, Lasses, have ye seen, Lately wand'ring o'er the
 green, Beauty's son, a lit-tle boy, Full of fro-lie,
 mirth and joy? If you know his shel-ter say, He's
 from Ve-nus gone astray. Tell me, Lasses,
 have ye seen such a one trip o'er the green?
 Such a one trip o'er the green?

2.

By his marks the God you'll know:
 O'er his shoulder hangs a bow,
 And a quiver fraught with darts,
 Poison sure to human hearts;
 'Tho' he's naked, little, blind,
 He can triumph o'er the mind.

Tell me, Lasses, have ye seen
 Such a one trip o'er the green?

3.

Subtle as the light'ning's wound
 Is his piercing arrow sound;
 While the bosom'd heart it pains,
 No external mark remains;
 Reason's shaft itself is broke
 By the unsuspected stroke.

Tell me, Lasses, have ye seen
 Such a one trip o'er the green?

4.

Oft the Urchin's seen to lie,
 Basking in the funny eye;
 Or his destin'd prey he seeks
 On the maiden's rosy cheeks;
 Snowy breasts or curling hair
 Oft conceal the pleasing snare.

Tell me, Lasses, have ye seen
 Such a one trip o'er the green?

5.

She that the recess reveals
 Where the God himself conceals,
 Shall a kiss receive this night
 From her heart's supreme delight;
 To Venus let her bring the boy,
 She shall taste love's sweetest joy.

Tell me, Lasses, have ye seen
 Such a one trip o'er the green?

A PASTORAL

To PHILANDER.

Come, my *Philander*, seek the peaceful plain,
Leave the dull town where noise and tumult reign ;
Come, taste the pleasures that the country yields
In rural sports and sweetly smiling fields ;
Now winter with his dreary dismal train,
Bleak winds, and frozen lakes, and chilling rain,
And snow is gone ; and in his place succeeds,
Young smiling spring that gaily cloaths the meads.
The earth refresh'd by warm prolific show'rs, }
From forth her bounteous lap profusely pours }
A bright, a gay, variety of flow'rs.
A fragrant gale is wafted by the breeze,
And smiling green adorns the fields and trees.
On ev'ry spray, on every hawthorn bush,
Now chaunt the warbling Linnet and the Thrush,
The sportive lambkins in the meadows play,
And frisk and gladden in the sun's warm ray.
Come, view the rural lass, whose looks proclaim,
Sweet innocence of soul, an healthy frame ;
Polly, the loveliest nymph of all the train,
That join in rural dance upon the plain,
Shines with the greatest grace ; in her we see,
A modest look, a sweet simplicity,
Such rosy blushes her fair cheeks adorn,
As streak the sky at the first peep of morn ;
Her ruby lips as red as cherries are,
White as a curd her even teeth appear ;
A lovely shape ! ' Her bodice aptly lac'd,
' From her full bosom to her slender waste,
' An air and harmony of shape express,
' Fine by degrees, and beautifully less *.'
Whether a-nigh the rush-fring'd brook she spreads,
The new mown hay, amidst the level meads,
Or draws delicious milk from lowing herds,
Or into cheese with art she press the curds ;
Or the smooth cream confin'd within her churn,
Into rich butter dex'trouly she turn,
Still she excels ; for her the shepherds sigh,
And leave all other nymphs when she is by.
Yet sigh in vain ; for *Damon* in her soul,
Young happy *Damon* reigns without control,
The comeliest shepherd of the village he,
The loveliest maiden of the hamlet she.
Come, hail with me, my friend the rising day,
Leave your dull bed, where long in town you lay,
'Till the sun shone with his meridian ray.
You know not what the pleasure is I feel,
To see the saffron morn peep o'er yon hill ;
To taste its fragrant breath ; to see around,
A thousand opening flow'rs bestrew the ground ;

* *Prior.*

VOL. I.

To hear the little songsters ope their throats,
And sing th'almighty's praise in various notes.

Haste then, my friend, and with me here enjoy,

Such heart-felt pleasures as can never cloy ;
Pleasures that leave no piercing sting behind,
But even in rememb'rance clear the mind.

WELLWYN SPAW,

The words by the Reverend Mr. NORTH.

I.

AND hither, friend, the inspiring cup,
Fill nature's bounty freely up,
'Tis Lethe sure ! 'tis more !
I feel its friendly power ;
Forgot almost the pain,
Of *Celia*'s cold disdain ;
Dull heavy clouds of spleen give way,
The light'ned mind bounds free and gay.

II.

'Tis *Helicon*, *Apollo*'s spring !
He's here ! and hark—he tunes the lyre,
Or some blest son he does inspire ;
While *Cælia*, with majestic mien
And softness of the *Paphian* queen,
Advancing fires the muse to sing.

III.

Lend, son of harmony, thy art,
To aid my song, and touch her heart ;
With thrilling notes now gently warm her,
Softer still, and charm the charmer ;
Sweetly soothing,
Pity moving !
May music's magic power prove,
And tune the fair one's soul to love.

IV.

See joy and social mirth go round ;
The sprightly nymphs th'enamour'd swains
Make it exceed *Arcadia*'s plains,
While thus they trip the flow'ry ground ;
Health, harmony and love uniting !
All, all delightful, all inviting !

V.

By every swain, who blest shall prove,
And feel the sweet returns of love,
By *Hymen* fixt a happy man,
May votive off'rings here be hung,
The soothing tale, or melting song,
To shew his passion here began.

An EPIGRAM,

On the BRITISH LION.

In Imitation of several Authors.

OUR Lion once did roar and look so grim
That his own shadow durst not follow him ;
But now he's so dejected and dismay'd,
He cannot face the shadow of his shade.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

(Continued from p. 156.)

TO resume our account of *American Affairs*, the principal step taken during the winter with the *Indians*, was by the advice and under the management of Sir *William Johnson*, who caused circular letters to be sent to all the tribes of friendly *Indians* to the distance of 1500 miles, inviting them to a conference at the usual place of rendezvous, in order to renew their ancient alliance, discuss grievances, declare their several wants, and in short, to lay the whole state of their affairs open, without reserve, that every cause of complaint against the *English* might be removed, and a cordial harmony and friendship restored. These letters had the desired effect; more than 500 of the *Sachems*, or chiefs of the various tribes appeared at the place appointed; some of them from the remotest countries, who had never been at any meeting before, and who were so highly pleased with the reception they met with, that they promis'd in the most solemn manner to take up the hatchet against the enemies of the great King *George*, whom they now acknowledge as their Lord, Protector, and Governor. Those of the nearer tribes, with whom a constant communication had been held, and who had thought themselves neglected and ill-treated, had likewise their complaints taken under consideration; and where there appeared just cause of disgust, the General assured them of redress. To some he promis'd a supply of provisions and ammunition; to others safety and protection by building forts and blockhouses for the accommodation of their wives and children, while their young men went out to war, and to many he gave weapons of defence, with an assurance of being served with the best of the kind for the future, and promis'd to send them smiths, and other artificers, such as they demanded, for the convenience of keeping their arms in repair. And thus, after exchanging the wampum, and distributing the usual presents, he exhorted them to peace and unanimity amongst themselves, and to a vigorous exertion of their force against the common enemy; he was answer'd by one of their best orators, and the assembly broke up with all the marks of honour and respect that could possibly be shewn on his side; and of zeal and gratitude on theirs. The point which the General principally labour'd to gain at this conference, was to put a stop to the violence of the *Delaware* and *Shawanese* tribes, who had been the principal agents in General *Braddock's* defeat, and had committed the most horrid barbarities on the back settlements, and were still as outrageous as ever. For this purpose he address'd himself to the

Adondago and *Mohawk* tribes, as the chief Warriors, enjoining them not only to employ their mediation for this purpose, but to exert their influence, and even in case of refusal to compel obedience by the right of superiority, which had always been assumed on the one part, and acknowledged on the other. This they promised to do, tho' at first with less ardour than the General thought he had reason to expect. However it has since appeared that the promise of an *Indian Sachem*, in whatever manner obtain'd, is a sacred thing. They have labour'd this point with success. The cruelties and depredations of their brethren have ceased; an accommodation is now negotiating, and it is not to be doubted but a lasting peace will soon be concluded. But while General *Johnson* was thus employed for the common service of the colonies, some of the assemblies were busied in disputes among themselves. In *South-Carolina*, no provision could be made for the public safety, because the council and the lower house of assembly were at variance about the right of giving money. A treaty with the *Cherokees* made by the governor in person was in danger of being defeated, and a body of 600 of the best warriors lost to the common cause by this ill-timed dispute. In *Pennsylvania* a proclamation was issued by governor *Morris*, declaring the *Delaware Indians* and their confederates enemies, traitors, and rebels to his majesty, and exhorting all the king's subjects to carry on an offensive war against them, to the southward of a line drawn from the *Cayuga* branch of the *Susquehanna* to the *Slater* point between *New-York*, and *New-Jersey*, with promises of vast reward for scalping. Yet not satisfied with this measure, numbers of people from the back settlement, thinking their safety and interests neglected, determined to meet at *Lancaster*, and from thence proceed to *Philadelphia*, to make such demands from the assembly as their fears aggravated by continual alarms and massacres had suggested. Of this the governor had early notice, and the house being then sitting, he sent a message, importing, that as attempts of this kind might prove dangerous to the King's peace, and the authority of the legislature, he thought proper to give them immediate notice of it, and of the steps he had taken to prevent the consequences. The assembly's answer was, " That they were greatly surprised at so extraordinary a procedure, and were at a loss from any part of their conduct to find out the reason, after demonstrating the real concern and great care they had for the country's protection and security,

"curity, by granting large sums of money, and passing such laws, which, in their judgment, were most suitable to those purposes, and most consistent with the just rights of their constituents :" And thanked the governor for his timely notice of the people's coming down, and care to prevent the mischiefs that may attend their conduct.

N. B. What follow'd upon this will be shewn hereafter.

We shall for the present leave this part of the globe, and take a cursory view of what has been done in *Europe*.

We have already taken notice of what passed in *Holland* on the requisition made by Col. *Yorke*, from the States-General, of the stipulated succours in case of an attack on *Great Britain*, (See page 47.) we shall now lay before our readers the final resolution of their High Mightinesses on that important subject.

" THAT it is the opinion of the States, that a resolution ought to be taken in the assembly of the States General, to give for answer, at a conference, to Mr. *Yorke*, that ever since his *Britannic Majesty* was pleased to communicate to their High Mightinesses the state of affairs in relation to *America*, they have been extremely uneasy, lest the differences that have arisen should not be confined to that part of the world, but be soon extended to *Europe*, and that their High Mightinesses having nothing more at heart than the true interest of his Majesty's sacred person and those of his illustrious family, and of his kingdoms, have beheld with the deepest concern, not only their prediction verified, but themselves reduced to an embarrassing dilemma, whilst on one side his *Britannic Majesty*, whose friendship is of the highest value to their High Mightinesses, demands succours in virtue of their engagements ; and on the other hand it is maintained, on the part of his most Christian Majesty, that the Republic is not bound by treaties to furnish succours in the present case, and express intimation given, that the furnishing them will be regarded as a taking part in the quarrel, and as an act of hostility.

" That the Republic, being by this means reduced to the necessity of desiring to be excused furnishing the succours, or by a contrary conduct at a time when her fidelity in ful-

* A letter from *Philadelphia* that mentions this affair says, ' The people in the three back counties of this province, to the number of 500 in arms, are on their march down to this city, it is said to insist upon and demand a general Militia law, and expedition against *duQuesne*, and our enemy Indians. They swear vengeance against our peaceable gentry in this city, if they do not succeed. The Governor has just sent off the Attorney-general, and three Gentlemen more, to hear their demands, and stop them at *Lancaster* if possible.'

filling her treaties hath exhausted her finances; and her barrier, not thro' her fault, has been ruined, and remains demolished, exposing herself to the resentment of his most Christian Majesty, whose friendship is of value to her, to an unexpected attack in her own territories, and to the greatest danger of being drawn into irreparable ruin, hath tried every proper expedient to extricate herself from her embarrassment; but all her efforts for that purpose being ineffectual, nothing could have been more agreeable to their High Mightinesses than to learn, by a posterior declaration made by Mr. *Yorke*, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his *Britannic Majesty*, in his master's name, to her royal Highness, Madam, the Princess regent, that he had received orders not to insist farther in requiring from the state the succour of 6000 men.

" That their High Mightinesses look upon this declaration as a new testimony and proof of his Majesty's affection for the Republic, by which she is delivered from the crisis she was in; putting up at the same time the most fervent prayers, that the apprehended invasion may not be attempted, and the differences which actually subsist may be terminated to his Majesty's satisfaction by a speedy accommodation.

" That furthermore their High Mightinesses, to give convincing proofs of a constant disposition on their part to cultivate more and more that good harmony, and strengthen those bonds of strict friendship, which have happily subsisted for many years between his *Britannic Majesty* and the Republic, and to make a return at the same time, for the confidence which his Majesty hath professed, on different occasions, to place in their High Mightinesses, have judged that they could not better satisfy those views, than by communicating to him, in confidence, the definitive answer which the state, on the ulterior representations of the count *d'Affry*, hath resolved to give him, *viz.*

" That it is the opinion of the States, that a resolution ought to be taken in the assembly of the States General to give for answer to the memorial presented to their High Mightinesses on the 14th of March by M. *d'Affry*.

" THAT their High Mightinesses have seen therein with great pleasure the repeated assurances of his most Christian Majesty's readiness to enter into all measures, the particular object whereof shall be the security, the tranquillity, and the prosperity of the Republic.

" That to arrive at these ends, it hath been judged proper to add to their High Mightinesses declaration, That they were far from engaging in a war for an object which did not oblige them thereto, delivered to Mr the Count *d'Affry* on the 9th of February, That they flattered themselves his most Christian Majesty would be pleased to assure them, under the benefit

of the aforesaid declaration, that not only the territory of the Republic, but also that of the *Austrian Netherlands*, which serves them for a barrier, should be exempted from any menace or any attack by his Majesty's forces.

" That their High Mightinesses will not undertake to enter into a strict enquiry whether the conjecture of 1733 quadrates with the present circumstances, or not; but that their High Mightinesses entertain a just expectation, that his most Christian Majesty's good sense will comprehend with them, that this assurance ought to prove the principal, and even the only security of the Republic, a war between powerful princes being always to be dreaded by neighbouring states, even if they have no part therein.

" That in order to answer his most Christian Majesty's expectation, that their High Mightinesses would explain themselves with more precision on the part they proposed to act in the present circumstances, they have resolv'd to declare, that as their High Mightinesses have not hitherto taken any part in the troubles or differences concerning the territories in *America*, nor in their consequences, nor have intermeddled in them directly or indirectly; so they have no intention to intermeddle in them or in the consequences that may hereafter result from them; but that on the contrary, they purpose to observe an exact neutrality in relation thereto; without prejudice, however, to the alliances the Republic hath contracted, from which she doth not mean to derogate in any manner.

" That thereupon their High Mightinesses justly expect, that his most Christian Majesty after having seen this ulterior and most precise declaration of their High Mightinesses, will make no further difficulty to give them, by granting the entire security demanded both for their own territory and for their barrier, a true proof of his affection and good disposition towards the Republic, on which their High Mightinesses will take every opportunity to shew that they set the highest value."

Such are the sentiments and such the conduct of a people who have cost *Great-Britain* millions to support, and for whose emolument she sacrifices the most beneficial branches of her trade. But ingratitude is and will be the necessary consequences of ill-placed generosity.

What nearer, however, concerns the interest of this kingdom is the loss of an island, the fortifications of which have cost immense sums, and the strength of them the admiration of the conquerors, as may be gather'd from the account given of the attack by an officer employ'd in the action, which besides that given by Marshal *Ricbliu*, deserves to be recorded:

On the 27th of June at ten at night, the troops advanced with very little noise towards the palisades, and at eleven got over them with

their bayonets fixed, and by the help of ladders got into the covert way, which is eighteen feet deep. The *Queen's* and *Strugen* forts were attacked so furiously, that the troops climbed over the embrasures, as there was no practicable breach made, and the works of these two forts were twenty-two feet in height from the level of the plane. The grenadiers of the royal Italian regiment did wonders at the attack of the *Queen's* redoubt; the ladders being too short for an escalade, they stuck their Bayonets in the crevices between the stones, and by that means, and by the shoulders of their comrades, they climbed up, being supported behind by a brisk fire of small arms. M. *de Monty*, colonel of the *Italian* regiment, leapt first into the moat, and was also the first man at the scalade, at the head of his grenadiers. He ran to the subterraneous galleries that have a communication with *St. Philip's* fort, from whence Mr. *Cunningham* was coming with two companies of grenadiers to succour the *Queen's* redoubt; but M. *de Monty* laid fast hold of him, and sent him prisoner to the camp. This Mr. *Cunningham* was the right-hand man of General *Blakeney*, who, as you have already heard, has not the use of his legs; he was second commandant in the fort, or rather the first, and spoke only these few words as he entered the camp, *What will these poor men do without me?* The attack of Fort *Strugen* was carried on with no less vigour, the enemy sprung two mines, which instantly buried ten grenadiers; we nailed up 17 pieces of cannon in *Strugen* Fort, lest the *English* should make use of them before we could make a lodgment in it. We nailed up ten more in the *Queen's* redoubt, and took fifteen prisoners, with a good number of small mortars. The number of our killed and wounded amounted to about 700 private men and 30 officers. The regiment of royal comptois lost two thirds of its grenadiers, and *Medoc* and *Rochedford* half of theirs. We also attacked *Caroline's* redoubt on the right towards the sea, and nailed up six pieces of cannon there. The attack of *St. Charles* fort which was to have been executed by the long-boats of the men of war, did not succeed; and that was the only place where we met with a repulse. Marshal *Ricbliu* and all the general officers were personally present at the attacks. The firing lasted from ten in the evening till four in the morning. Thus our expedition has succeeded better than we could reasonably hope: we have indeed lost abundance of men, but we have carried the point. Every body agrees that *St. Philip's* fort is a second *Luxembourg*, with this difference, that we could not break ground nor open trenches here; so that there was no possibility of succeeding but by such a bold push as we have made.

Marshal *Ricbliu* has found in *St. Philip's* fort

Fort 240 pieces of cannon fit for service, besides 40 that were nailed up in the attacks upon the redoubts, and out-forts; 70 mortars, 700,000lb. of powder, 12000 cannon-balls, and 15,000 bombs.

(See the articles of capitulation, p. 201.)

Chronological Diary, for 1756.

JUNE 19.

Adm. *Byng*, with the fleet from *PortMahon*, arrived at *Gibraltar*, where he found Capt *Broderic* with 5 ships of the line, who arrived the 15th, and had landed the regiments he had carried out. Adm. *Byng* proposed to put to sea again, as soon as he had repaired the damage he had receiv'd, in the late action on the 20th of *May*, and watered, which would take up some time.—But the *Antelope* arriving with Sir *Edw. Hawke*, *Ld. Tyrawley*, and rear Adm. *Saunders*, on the 3d of *July*, Sir *Edward* took the command of the fleet, sent Adm. *Byng*, Gen. *Fowke*, and other officers for *England* in that ship on the 9th, and they arrived at *Portsmouth* on the 26th, where Adm. *Byng* was immediately put under Arrest. On the 12th of *August* he was brought from *Portsmouth* under a guard of 60 *Oxford Blues*, and confined in the governor of *Greenwich* hospital's house, till such time his trial comes on, which, it is said, is to be by a court-martial on board one of the yachts.

Captain *Spry*, commander of a squadron off *Louisbourg*, took on the 25th of *May*, a *French Dogger* with provision and stores for that garrison. On *June 12*, the *Litchfield* and *Norwich* took the *Rainbow*, a *French* man of war of 50 guns, 518 men, and a great quantity of provision and stores for that garrison.—On the 18th the *Centurion* and *Success* took the *Amitie* of 300 tuns, with 70 soldiers, 200 barrels of powder, two large mortars, a number of new carriages for 24 and 12 pounders, and other warlike stores for *Louisbourg*, and a large schooner for *St. John's*.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

Last *Sunday* se'nnight at *Membarnot* in *Cornwall* was terrible thunder and lightning, when a ball of fire entered the house of one Mr. *Wilsman* near *Looe*, and pierced thro' several china plates without breaking them, only making a round hole, and at last went out at a window with little or no damage. At the same time, about five miles off in the parish of *Duloe*, a ball of fire came into a house, where were several people, wounding two Men; one so that his life is despair'd of. The lightning burnt his waistcoat and shirt without any damage to his coat. The brass buckles in his shoes were melted without any hurt to his feet.

FRIDAY, 16.

Seven regiments of infantry and two of cavalry under the command of Sir *John Mor-*

daunt, Lieutenant General, and the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Earl of *Home*, Major-General, are ordered to encamp near *Blandford* in *Dorsetshire*.

SATURDAY, 17.

The sessions ended at the *Old-Baily*, when *John Girle*, for murder, who was executed on the 19th, and *William Hart*, for deer-stealing, received sentence of death: One to be transported for fourteen years, viz. the Rev. Mr. *John Wilkinson*, late minister of the chapel in the *Savoy*, for marrying contrary to the late act of parliament. His trial lasted seven Hours. Fourteen for seven years, two to be branded, and one to be whipped.

Commodore *Howe*, of the *Dunkirk*, sent advice of his having taken a small *French* island, not far from *Guernsey*, and made 100 soldiers in the fort there prisoners.

The encouragement for annoying our enemy stands thus, according to an act passed in the last session of parliament, and a proclamation issued by his majesty on the seventh of this month.

The flag officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, on board his majesty's ships, shall have the sole interest in and property of every ship and cargo which they shall take from and after the 17th of *May 1756*, during the continuance of this War with *France*: besides which they, and privateers also, are to be paid five pounds for every man alive on board any ship taken, sunk, burnt, or otherwise destroy'd, at the beginning of the engagement between them. The rest of the proclamation lays down the method of proving their right to the said bounty of five pounds, and regulates the manner of dividing the produce of prizes among the captors.

TUESDAY, 20.

At six in the morning ended the trial before Judge *Dennison* in the King's-Bench, between Dr. *Ward* defendant, and several gentlemen at *Twickenham* plaintiffs, who indicted him for his laboratory there as a nuisance, when the jury, which was a special one, and had been out of court near two hours, returned and brought a verdict for the plaintiffs.

In the afternoon was the greatest storm of thunder and lightning, attended with a heavy rain between *Slough* and *Hounslow*, that has been known in the memory of man. At *Cranford* bridge the waters rose to such a height that the stagecoaches, &c. could not pass.

SATURDAY, 24.

By letters from *Aix in Provence*, dated *July 3*, we

we are informed, that the 2d instant at two in the morning a furious hurricane arose, which seemed to threaten the total overthrow of this city. The sky suddenly appeared all in a flame towards *Marseilles*, and on every side the whirlwinds made a horrible noise. At the same time we felt a violent shock of an earthquake which lasted above 12 seconds, and alarmed all the inhabitants, who ran, some dressed and some half-naked, for safety into the public squares and market-places. Some aver that they heard the bells ring, which one may easily believe, as the shock was violent enough to throw down several chimnies, and made tables, chairs, &c. dance in the houses. A person who had been at *Lisbon* in Nov. 1. last, and is now here assures us, that the noise which accompanied the shock was more frightful than that which attended the tremendous earthquake there. At *Marseilles* they felt nothing of this shock, but yesterday there was a violent one at *Merargues*, a little village within two leagus of this city, where many peasants who lay in the fields and suddenly roused by the noise, could not stand on their legs.

THURSDAY, 29.

By a letter from *Newcastle*, dated July 24, we learn that early on Monday morning there were several claps of thunder, attended with very uncommon lightning, which lasted several hours very dreadfully and most of the succeeding day, tho' much abated. A flash broke into the House of *John Simpson*, Esq; in *Pilgrim street*, by the wire belonging to a bell, destroyed the wire and went thro' a thick wall, burnt a picture in the adjoining room, threw down several empty boxes, and scorched the wall surprizingly.

MONDAY, August 2.

By a Letter from *Gibraltar*, dated July 8, we learn that the following speech was made by Sir *Edward Hawke* to the officers of his squadron, on taking the command from Mr. *Byng*, and on hoisting his flag, Gentlemen, *I shall trouble you with few Signals, the French we must fight. I shall give the Signal for close engagement, and expect every one will go as close as I shall. There are only two Choices—Fight or be hang'd.*

War-Office, Aug. 13, 1756. At a General Court-martial held on Tuesday the 10th of August, 1756. Gen. Sir Rob. Rich, president, Gen. Sir John Ligonier, Lieut. gen, Hawley, Lieut. gen. Ld Cadogan, Lieu. gen. Guise, Lieut. gen. Onslow, Lieut. gen. Pulteney, Lieut. gen. Huske, Lieut. gen. Campbell, Lieut. gen. Ld De la Ware, Lieut. gen. Charles duke of Marlborough, Lieut. gen. Wolfe, Lieut. gen Cholmondeley, Major gen. Lasselles, Major gen. Bocland, Major gen. Ld George Beauclercck,

Lieut. gen. *Thomas Fowke*, late governor of *Gibraltar*, came prisoner before the court, and was accused of disobeying his Majesty's orders, signified by his Majesty's secretary at war, to

send a reinforcement or reinforcements of troops from the garrison of *Gibraltar* to the island of *Minorca*.

The court was of opinion that he was guilty of the charge, and adjudged, that he should be suspended for the space of one year.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Jacob Rowe, *Chaplain to his Majesty's ship the Captain*, dated Mediterranean May 31, 1756, to his sister, a confectioner, in *Cockspur street*, near the *Hay-market*, relating to the proceedings at sea between the English and French fleets off *Minorca*.

I hope you have received my letter, dated from *Gibraltar*; which gave you an account of our voyage to that place; and you may doubtless by this time have heard of the engagement between our fleet, or rather a part of it, and the French off *Minorca*, by the express which admiral *Byng* sent to *England* some days ago. But the reason that no letters from any officer in the fleet reached *England* with the express, will soon appear from the account which I now send of the engagement; the matters of fact contained therein are uncontestedly true, and I could easily refute any argument in vindication of a conduct which every honest man here earnestly desires may be inspected into by his injur'd Country.

We sailed from *Gibraltar* the 8th of this month, and arrived off *Minorca* the 18th, the siege of whose citadel we saw from on board; but receiving intelligence of the French Fleet, we stood in, and next day came in sight of them, but too late to engage that night, and thought by the course they steered that they were gone off; but the next morning the 20th of May we spied them to leeward in number 17, of which 12 were of the line of battle, and of great force: To make short, we formed the line of battle, and bore down upon them, Admiral *Byng* making the signal for engaging about one o'clock, which the first ship of our division Admiral *Wet's*, led the van, and began, the French edging away after they had received three or four broadsides from us. Our ship bore down upon that ship of the enemy's line which fell to our lot, according to the disposition of the two lines of battle, and began firing at her about two o'clock, and ply'd her so briskly, in little more than half an hour she fell out of the line to leeward: then the next ship of the enemy, which was their Admiral's second, of 74 guns, came into her station, but found so warm a reception, that she sheered off after her companion in a shorter time; and now, one would think, the ship *Captain* had done her duty tolerably well, but alas! we had gone thro' but little:—Indignation and grief hardly suffer me to go on coolly with the rest—Our ship was now the sternmost of Admiral *Wet's* division, after the *Intrepid* fell out of the line; and of course we should not have been more than two cables length from the headmost ship,

ship of the other division, who ought to have bore down upon the enemy's line when we did; but we found ourselves left to ourselves, Ad. *Byng* not bearing down, and consequently none of his division.—This passed not, you may suppose, unobserved by the enemy; for they finding by Admiral *Byng*'s keeping at that great distance, that there was no danger from that quarter immediately luff'd up to us; and now who will not pity the poor ship *Captain*, of only 64 guns, the weakest man'd of any of the fleet, and shudder to see five more of the enemy's ships, one of their admiral of 84 guns, whose lower-deck guns carried balls of 42 pounds attack her almost all at once!— Surely, one would imagine that pity would have effected, what courage and the duty every man owes his country had denied, and made those in whose power it was to prevent their shattering our already batter'd ship, bear down to our assistance, whilst they too in turns try'd their force against us! Thanks be to God alone, who animated our officers and whole ships company, so that they kept (even to admiration of him who dared not to imitate their behaviour) a continual and hot fire upon them, and stirred not a foot from our station. At last too however they left us, tho' not driven away by the division in the rear, and all their fleet fell to leeward in excellent order of battle, and are now gone to parade it before our unfortunate countrymen at *Mahon*, while we return to *Gibraltar*, for which we are now steering, agreeable to a council of war, held two days after the fight, or what else you please to call it, to refit our shatter'd ships and wait for more succours. You will more easily guess than I can describe the condition of our ship; the main-mast, fore-mast, and bowsprit, &c. all shatter'd: 'twould amaze you to see the number of balls of all sorts on board us, among which are double-headed ones of a singular form. The number of our killed and wounded, though many of them mortally, not exceeding 40, is enough to convince us, that providence will succour distress'd and deserted virtue. Capt. *Andrews* of the *Defiance* is killed, the master of the *Intrepid* is killed, the Surgeon's mate killed, and Purser wounded in the cockpit, besides two Lieutenants and many others; but alas, all this blood is spilt without doing any service to our country since the enemy are far from being intimidated, and must certainly gain new spirits and courage, by this ill-conducted enterprize, if I may call it by so soft a name. They are now gone, as I before hinted, not only to insult our poor garrison at *Mahon*, by this time perhaps quite dispirited at the return of the French flag, tho' not triumphant at least far from conquer'd, but to reinforce their fleet by new supplies from their numerous army there, and send their sick and wounded on shore, for which we have no place

except *Gibraltar*, where are neither docks sufficient to shelter us while we refit, or convenient places to receive our numerous sick and wounded, near 30 of whom are of our ships company, and deserve a much better fate. I hope there are honest Men enough in *England* to punish those, whose conduct, not to say courage, has rendered their country, once terrible to its enemies, the object of contempt and ridicule.

For the better understanding the strength of the *French* fleet and ours, we are not only to observe the difference of guns, but also the weight of metal and number of men, the *French* 64 gun ships having 32 pounders and 700 men, ours 24 and 480 men; all their other ships are in like proportion, and even our 90 gun ships have only 32 pounders and 750 men.

The enemy's line, who began to edge away to leeward, after the first three or four broadsides, from us, could not be followed by Admiral *West*'s division, though a signal was made for that purpose, which, if it had been obeyed, all the van division would have been intercepted and cut off, Admiral *Byng* not making fail.

The *Intrepid* being disabled, fell out of the line between Admiral *Byng*'s division and the enemy, who batter'd her all the way, which could not have happen'd had that division bore down on the enemy, either when Admiral *West* did, or, as the 12th and 13th articles expressly command, to have succoured her when in so great danger and distress.

The space between the *Captain*, the stern-most ship of the van division, after the *Intrepid* fell out of the line, and the *Revenge*, (the headmost ship of the rear division) was more than a league, Admiral *Byng* not making fail to the assistance of the van division: and perhaps you will hardly believe, that the accident which befel the *Intrepid*, should be given as a reason, by a single person only for not bearing down between her and the enemy, when they then would not have been within point blank shot; but what hindered them after she was fallen a-stern?

Query. When Admiral *Byng* with the *English* fleet, arrived off *Minorca* the 18th of *May*, why was not the succours landed at *St. Philip's* before the fleet stood on, who did not meet with the *French* fleet till next day, and then too late to engage them that night?

It seems pretty plain, that Admiral *West* first saved the fleet, by disobeying the signal for following the enemy when they edged away to leeward; and that very probably the stand made by the *Captain*, might have been the means of a second time saving the fleet, by the *French* deserting their guns; or what other reason can be given for their falling to leeward in order of battle, when they had so great an advantage as two ships to our one, Admiral *Byng*'s division not engaging?

EACH DAY Price of STOCKS from the 15th of July, to the 14th of August 1756.



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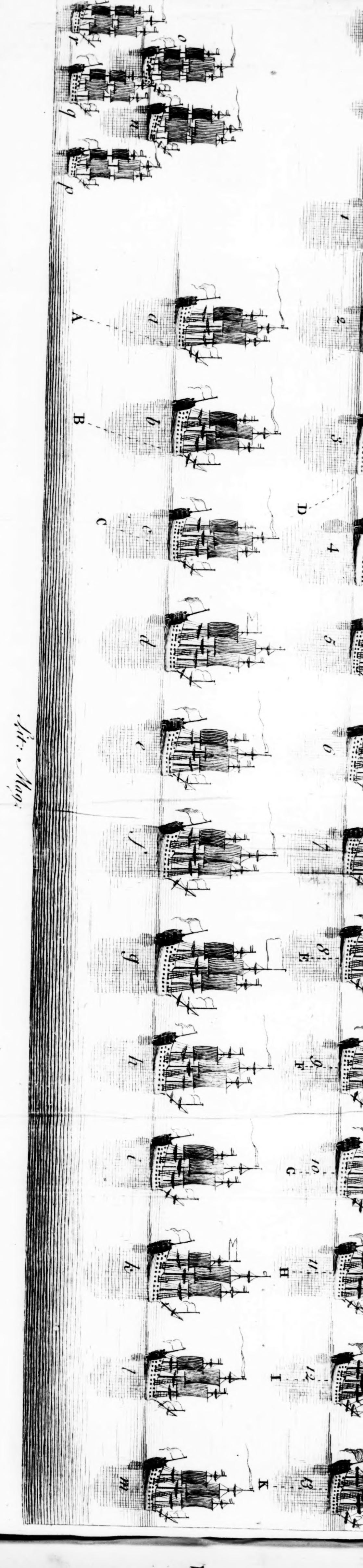
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Mr. Mag.

An Exact Representation of the English and French Fleets,
As drawn up in LINE of BATTLE, with their Different Stations at the Time of ENGAGEMENT, off MAHON, May 20, 1756.

